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The Defense Program

SEACOAST DEFENSES

NOT so spectacular as some other phases, but of vast importance to the defense of the Nation, is the item in the President's program of \$8,000,000 "for improving and strengthening the seacoast defenses of Panama, Hawaii, and the continental United States, including the construction of a highway outside the limits of the Panama Canal Zone, important to the Defense of the Zone."

Since the early days of the Republic, the United States has sporadically decided to develop and expand its coast defenses—and always with the heartfelt approval of the public. There have been occasions, and some of them recently, when their value was questioned—usually under the argument that they were rarely used.

Actually it is the fact that they are rarely called into play that gives the big guns at harbors and strategic points their great value. Large, land emplaced batteries, manned by skilled crews possess such an advantage in accuracy and range over seagoing artillery (battleships) that any fleet considering an attempt to force its way through a passage so guarded or to force a landing against them generally has weighed well the probable cost and decided against the venture. Thus the coast artillery establishments usually perform their function of defense without being forced into action. True, the enemy may attempt at landing at other areas not so guarded. This, though, keeps the attack away from the strategic cities and harbors and even if a landing should be effected (against defending troops and railway guns) it gives the defense an opportunity to engage the enemy in his progress over land.

Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, assistant chief of staff for war plans, in explaining seacoast defenses to the House appropriations committee recently pointed out that: "Seacoast fortifications are a powerful element in any coordinated scheme of defense against an enemy threatening our security by land, sea, or air. No development of war has lessened the importance of these seacoast fortifications. They deny an enemy the use of harbors; they provide secure bases for our Navy and cover the deployment of the fleet; they protect harbors and neighboring areas against bombardment; and they prevent hostile landings within range of their guns."

"When such defenses have been provided, our Navy and our mobile air and ground forces need not be dispersed nor be immobilized for local defense, but as fighting units will be left free to meet the enemy wherever he may choose to attack. Moreover, such seacoast defenses will force an enemy attempting to invade our territory from the sea to undertake the extremely dangerous operation of landing at places where harbor facilities do not exist."

"The bulk of the expenditure set up in seacoast-defense estimates consists of armament and complicated equipment or engineering installations. The manufacture of heavy armament and of its spe-

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Col. Edwin M. Watson, FA, USA, left, who has been military aide to the President for six years, receiving the congratulations of Stephen Early, President's Secretary. Colonel Watson was appointed a brigadier general this week and announcement was made that he will retire shortly to become one of the President's Secretaries, replacing James Roosevelt, who left to enter the motion picture industry.

(Harris and Ewing Photo)



House Firm in Favor of Reenlistment Pay

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, by a vote of 206 to 89 reaffirmed its previous stand for payment of the reenlistment allowance and by its action informed the Senate that the ban against payment of the allowance must come out of the Independent Offices Bill before the lower legislative body will agree to passage of the appropriation bill.

The question is now thrown directly back into the laps of the members of the Senate. That body, which adjourned early on Thursday before the House's action was taken, will meet on Monday and probably the Senate will take a roll call vote on the question of whether or not to bow to the will of the House. Strongest opponent of restoring payments to the enlisted personnel is Senator James F. Byrnes, of S. C.

Senator Byrnes declared late this week that he is unalterably opposed to payment of the reenlistment allowance. He cited figures from memory contending that reenlistments were maintaining their flow despite the non-payment of the allowance and said that he saw no reason for re-instituting payment. His attitude indicated that the reenlistment allowance was a major issue from his point of view, and one on which he is determined to make a last ditch fight.

He sought to justify his opposition to the reenlistment allowance by saying that he favors a pay increase for the lower grades of enlisted personnel of the services, adding that he would vote for such legislation. It would be far better, he declared, to take the money provided for payment of the allowance and give a pay increase.

Among protests received by Senator Byrnes because of his opposition to these payments for the enlisted personnel was a telegram from Capt. Clifton E. Single-

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Navy Personnel Bill

The House Naval Affairs committee will begin hearings early in April on amendments to clarify the Naval Personnel Act of 1938, Chairman Vinson announced yesterday. A number of questions, particularly in regard to retired pay, have arisen over interpretations of the Act and a bill will be drafted to clear up these points.

Representative Maas of Minnesota said that he intends to press for passage of his bill for the selection of rear admirals from the lower half to the upper half and for the retirement of those rear admirals passed over in this manner and also for those jumped in the appointment to ranks of vice admiral and admiral.

Probationary Commissions

The Senate Military Committee yesterday voted to report favorably on a bill to amend the National Defense Act to provide that the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe may after date of passage of the bill revoke the commission of any officer on the active list initially commissioned after passage of the act who at date of said revocation has had less than three years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the Army and each officer whose commission is so revoked would be discharged from the Army.

Air Engineering Center

Senator Lister Hill, of Ala., has introduced a bill authorizing the establishment and operation of a military aircraft engineering center to be used as a "yardstick" to determine production costs of military aircraft. The bill also provides for the establishment of an Aircraft Servicing Center for the repair of planes and for the construction of a Military Aeronautical School at or adjacent to the site of the aircraft factory.

Adm. Leahy Reports High Fleet Efficiency

Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of Naval Operations, told a conference of news correspondents this week that the Naval air arm of the United States is superior to that of any other naval air service in the world and that our vessels now under construction are, for our purposes, the equal and in some respects superior to those being built by other powers.

The Chief of Operations said that the ships of the Fleet, including new ones with advanced engineering features, proved entirely reliable in the exercises just completed. Every vessel was always in its proper position at the right time and no failures were reported, he said.

The performance of the air arm was the best he had ever seen, he said, adding that there were no accidents and the planes accomplished the missions to which they were assigned. Umpires ruled, he revealed, that some cruisers were sunk by bombs from airplanes.

Admiral Leahy also told the newspaper correspondents that he intends to retire from active service after the adjournment of Congress.

As to the new high pressure, high temperature steam installations, Admiral Leahy revealed that while he had been a little doubtful at the time it was installed, he is now convinced of its value. The Navy, he said, will stabilize on the new designs until shore installations using higher temperatures and higher pressures prove their value for marine use at which time the Navy will again move to higher levels.

Asked if the ships proved reliable, Admiral Leahy answered: "The ships were entirely reliable during the exercises in connection with the Fleet Problem—all of the ships, the latest as well as those which have had a chance to shakedown to a condition of stability. So far as I know there were no engineering failures in the period covered by the Fleet Problem. All of the ships were in the positions they were supposed to be when they were assigned positions by their respective commanders. There were no failures of such a magnitude as to keep them out of their positions. When a rendezvous was given for these new destroyers, they were there—they were always where they were expected to be. There was no derangement of boilers, etc., and there were no indications of any failures. Of course, there may have been some small derangement in the whole of the three week period. So far as I know, we have found nothing which would necessitate changes in our designs."

Need for Bases

One of the newsmen recalled President Roosevelt's statement that the problem had shown the necessity for new bases, to which the Chief of Operations commented:

"The problem very definitely reinforced the opinion of the Navy Department that bases for submarines, destroyers and airplanes are needed for a war in the Atlantic projected as far to the eastward as we can project it. The limit of our ability to project bases in the Atlantic is the

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Most of Nation's Press Approves Congress' Passage of Air Corps Bill

Though differing in amounts, the House of Representatives and the Senate has passed the bill increasing the number of planes for the Army Air Corps and for other military expansion. Though some disagreement was expressed with the proposal to expand armaments, editorial comment throughout the United States seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of the increases.

The Norfolk, Va., *Virginian-Pilot* comments, "Most striking of all the facts in connection with the House of Representatives' passage of the Army expansion bill more than doubling the number of planes the Army has under authorization now (as well as providing for other defensive measures), is that out of 435 members only 15 voted against it.

"Opposition to the bill arose in a serious form only over the question of whether the 3,000 new planes should be spaced for construction at the rate of not more than 1,000 a year, or whether all the 3,000 should be completed in two years. For the rest the opposition faded into insignificance.

"But on the major outlines of the program Congress now has the bit in its teeth. It is profoundly alarmed by the state of the world. It is firmly convinced of the national will to prepare for emergencies. In the end we shall have approximately the whole of the \$552,000,000 which the President laid down in January as needed to defend the continental area and our outlying possessions."

But the Concord, N. H., *Monitor* warns, "The national house has voted 376 to 15 for more armaments. Probably everyone of the 376 members who have placed their approval on the increased spendings recommended by the President would deny, as he has done, that they wish other than peace. Yet this country seems to be just as surely on the road to war as though the vote taken yesterday had been on that question.

"What the country is witnessing is a switch to ever bigger armament spendings as a means to artificial restoration of industrial activity.

"It is certain that the people do not want war, here or in any other country. Yet they are perplexed as Congress seemed to be yesterday and probably a majority of Americans would support the members of the House in their one-sided vote for ever bigger and better armaments. The whole cycle is vicious and it threatens to destroy civilization, what there is of it on this earth."

The Sioux City, Ia., *Journal* says, "The House has passed one segment of the Roosevelt rearmament bill. . . . This is only a part of the general program, all of which, in spite of pacifist pleadings and the alarms of the timid, ought to go through."

The Houston, Tex., *Chronicle* comments, "In these last 20 years our relatively small defense establishment has been adequate. During most of that period the great nations of Europe were exhausted by the World War. The victors on whose side we fought had Germany helplessly bound in a ring of steel. . . . There was no threat of invasion from any quarter.

"In recent years the picture has changed. Not that we are in danger of invasion

this year; perhaps indeed there is no danger of invasion for several years. But the practice of aggression has been revived in the world. Germany, Italy and Japan are challenging the status quo, and where this may lead no man can say.

"The revival of aggression forces us to increase our defense establishment to a point where we will be immune to attack, to a point where a potential aggressor will be unlikely to send fleets and airplanes anywhere in the New World. This preparation can not be made overnight. . . .

"Quick action is expected in the Senate on the bill passed by the House."

The Erie, Pa., *Times* approves, "By vote of 376 to 15, the House passed a bill to add 3,050 airplanes to the United States Army Air Corps and so bring the plane strength of the corps to 5,500 by 1941.

"There was no partisan opposition to this defense measure. It should be known that if the United States wants peace, she does not fear war—that she means to be ready for war should it be thrust upon her. The action of the House affords convincing proof of that spirit. Europe will watch the progress of the armament program here as a barometer of national earnestness."

But the Ashland, Ky., *Independent* observes, "It is important to note with reference to the full situation on the military bills and foreign policy that the party line is not drawn by Republicans on liberal action for defense of the lands and waters of the Western Hemisphere. Therefore, passage of the defense bills should have been a minor incident in this session of Congress, it would seem.

"There are nevertheless storms over incidents, some related and some unrelated. There is much evidence to support those who say the military program was ballyhooed up and trumpeted far and wide in a manner bearing all the ear-marks of propaganda carried on for political purposes."

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union* points out that "Defense costs more today; and we must have it.

"Some would wonder if America's borders are longer than they were in 1916. They are not. The area of the continental United States and its outlying possessions has not increased. But the cost of patrolling and safeguarding the borders and areas has jumped fourfold."

In the same tenor the St. Paul, Minn., *Dispatch* remarks, referring to the British rearmament, "An armaments race, once begun, can only end in war or a disarmament conference, and until one of the other intervenes there is no point at which one of the participants alone can stop and call his own preparations completed.

"This fact ought to be kept in mind by Americans who think that our own defense appropriations can be limited to the sum necessary to reach a pre-determined level at some future date. No entrant in an armaments competition can control his own actions; they are determined by what his opponents do, and though a relatively small sum of half a billion dollars is considered an adequate special appropriation for the United States this year, it will—in the absence of war or disarmament—inevitably grow."

Senate Passes Defense Bill

Increasing the authorized strength of the Army Air Corps to 6,000 planes, the Senate this week passed the national defense bill and sent the measure to conference to iron out the differences between the two houses.

Major points in disagreement are:

1. Senate bill provides authorization for plane increase up to 6,000, House voted a 5,500 limitation.

2. Senate bill authorizes—in addition to the planes, spare parts, equipment, and hangars provided by the House—radio stations, beacons, emergency landing fields.

3. Senate limits to \$300,000,000 the funds authorized to be appropriated to construct the new planes.

4. Senate provides that no contracts be awarded an employer who is "interfering with, restraining or coercing his employees in their rights of self organization."

5. Senate provides, that in addition to the schools and colleges authorized to train air pilots for the Army, at least one Negro college be named.

6. Senate rewrote clause relating to the payment of pensions, compensation, retirement pay and hospital benefits to personnel of the National Guard and Reserves called to active duty for periods in excess of thirty days so as to make it applicable only to officers of the Army of the United States, instead of being applicable to any armed force of the United States, however designated, as passed by the House.

7. Senate provided that the duty of reserve officers assigned to the Civilian Conservation Corps shall not be considered active military service.

8. Senate provided that officers commissioned in the grade of first and second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps be given constructive service for all duties served by them as reserve officers or flying cadets.

9. Senate added an amendment limiting the profits on aircraft in the same manner as profits on Navy aircraft contracts

are limited and provided that profits made by contractors in excess of the legal rate be paid into the Treasury.

In the debate in the Senate, little time was devoted to actual discussion of the bill. The bill was passed by a vote of 77 to 8. The Senators voting against the bill were: Borah, Capper, Clark of Idaho, Clark of Mo., Frazier, King, Nye and Shipstead.

As was stated last week, the Senators spent the greater portion of their time discussing American foreign policy. However, in the closing few days of the debate, there was some discussion of the bill itself and amendments that had been offered.

Air Corps Increase

Most important discussion centered on the boosting of the authorized strength of the Air Corps to 6,000 planes. The amendment making the increase, which was adopted by the Senate Military Affairs Committee before the bill was reported to the Senate, was attacked by Senator Clark of Mo., who stated, "No one will contend that it is true, although the inference is still left, that if we were to get 6,000 planes instead of 5,500 planes, it would be at the same price; that they would not cost the Treasury of the United States anything additional. The initial cost of the plane amounts to only about one-half of the original cost connected with it. I mean that what you pay the manufacturer for the plane is only about one-half of even the original cost, because the establishment of air-dromes, the setting up of technical organization on the ground, of ground forces, and all of the extra cost that goes into the operation of the plane itself amounts to as much or more than the original cost of the plane, simply as an initial outlay, and, of course, in addition to that you have to go on with these extra expenses year after year, as long as the plane is in operation."

Senator Sheppard, of Tex., Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, defended the increased authorization and

cited War Department testimony before his committee as to the advisability of raising the limit. He told the Senate that the 6,000 figure was necessary in order that the War Department might maintain a 5,500 plane average.

Senator Sheppard told the Senate that it will cost \$233,000,000 a year to maintain the increased air force contemplated. Senator Lee, of Okla., in a vigorous speech in favor of the 6,000 plane figure, declared, "If we now retract, after the committee on Military Affairs of the Senate almost unanimously raised the ceiling, not the average, but the ceiling, to a maximum of not over 6,000 planes, if we retract on that, then how much more will the press of the dictator nations say we are afraid; and the psychological result will be more and more aggression toward our Latin-American countries."

Attacks Chief of Staff

Senator Charles W. Tobey, of N. H., took the floor to speak against the increase in planes. He launched a vitriolic attack on General Craig, and declared that the Chief of Staff's testimony was at odds with that of General Arnold on the extent that the rise in the cost of labor contributed to the increase in the cost of planes. Senator Tobey, for the purposes of his attack, quoted testimony before the Military Committee by General Craig, and inferred that General Craig presented the committee with misleading information on the labor question involved that was "a direct libel upon labor in this country." Senator Tobey charged that General Craig left with the Senate the impression that labor was responsible for an increase of 400 per cent in the cost of planes.

The next day, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, widely syndicated newspaper columnist, took issue with Senator Tobey, declaring, "He, (Senator Tobey), picked out of its context a perfectly inadvertent and casual remark of the Chief of Staff that 'ours is a pretty highly paid man and he works only a certain number of hours a week.' From this the Senator tried to

make it appear that General Craig had testified that increased labor costs had run the price of Army airplanes from \$50,000 to over \$200,000. Then he rent his garments, beat his breast and rushed to the wailing-wall groaning that General Craig had assaulted labor."

"When I was a young soldier," General Johnson continued, "I thought I would like to be Chief of Staff. I'm cured. I don't want to be a target for all the privileged slime that any ward-heeler type of petty politician who has attained the Senate wants to throw at you. Anybody who has sense enough to distinguish molasses from tar knows that the increased cost of airplanes is due to their increased complexity."

Senator Tobey also launched into a long speech on the "tremendous profits" and "gravy" that the bill contained for the aircraft companies. He quoted figures purporting to show that some aircraft companies had made profits up to fifty per cent on Army aircraft contracts. He said that one large aircraft company, sensing an investigation of profits in the offing, sold the government 50 planes at one dollar apiece in order to reduce the percentage of profit that the company had made on government contracts.

Senator Clark of Missouri, making a vigorous stand against the 6,000-plane authorization, said that if the government could buy 6,000 planes for \$170,000,000, and testimony showed that the Army merely wanted to maintain a 5,500 plane average, he could see no reason for a \$170,000,000 authorization. He declared that he favored cutting the authorization.

Senator Barkley, of Ky., then rose and sharply defended the program saying, "We cannot fight in the air with dollars. If we could, we should not need to build any airplanes. We could simply set aside \$170,000,000 or \$300,000,000 and let the dollars fight the enemy airplanes."

On a vote on the amendment increasing the authorization to 6,000 planes, the increase was supported 54 to 28. This

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German Air Power

A short time ago accusations on the floor of the House of Representatives charged the military and naval attaches with ignorance of the sudden acquisition of air power by Germany.

In response to queries, it developed that the War Department had not only given wide distribution in September, 1937, to the fact that Germany would be able to and probably would manufacture 10,000 planes in the next twelve months and place its aeronautical manufacturing industry on a level far above that of other countries, but, in addition, it had received from its military attaches abroad the following phenomenally correct prediction as to the situation which took place a year later:

General Estimate as of Nov. 1, 1937

The astounding growth of German air power from a zero level to its present status in a brief four years must be accounted one of the most important world events of our time. What it portends for Europe is something no one today can fore-tell and must be left as a problem for future historians.

The reasons which have permitted this miraculous outburst of national energy in the air field, are many. Among them are certain which demand special emphasis.

These are:

1. The military aptitude of the German people.
2. The technical and scientific skill of the race.
3. The vision of General Goering who from the start planned a fantastically large Air Force and Air Industry and who at the same time possessed the energy to convert his plans into reality.
4. The unified direction and execution made possible by the dictatorial nature of the German Government.

It is difficult to express in a few words the literally amazing size of the German air industry. The twenty-three known airplane concerns with their forty-six identified plants, have a potential annual plane production of probably 6,000 planes. There is every reason to believe that the plants identified only give a part of the picture and that the truth, could it be known, would show a still higher potential production. The scale of the German airplane motor industry is no less impressive. It is ever and again the size of this industry, which forces the foreigner, and even the American who is accustomed to think in big terms, to pause, ponder and wonder as to the future.

Behind this industry stands a formidable group of air scientists, with large and well equipped laboratories and test fields, constantly pushing forward the German scientific advance. This advance is remarkable. The fact that the United States still leads in its air science and manufacturing skill must not be allowed to overshadow the German achievements between 1933 and 1937 and above all, not to lead to an underestimate of what Germany will achieve in the future.

In four brief years, Germany could not accomplish everything. The extraordinary technical excellence of American aviation has been built up as a result of 19 years' uninterrupted progress since the Armistice. To equal this accomplishment in 48 months would be miraculous. In truth, it has not been achieved. Yet, because on November 1, 1937 the American technical level, which is but one phase of air power, has not been reached, is no ground for the United States to adopt a policy of smugness. If so, we shall be as doomed to the same position of air inferiority with respect to Germany, as France now finds herself in and which Great Britain just as certainly will find herself in tomorrow—unless she realizes promptly her own shortcomings.

The German air power of today has attained

the following level of achievements:

Science:

Large and well equipped laboratories and test fields, manned by the best men in their fields, the nation possesses, who scrutinize every development in foreign countries, for possible utilization by their own air force and air industry.

Industry:

Twenty-three airplane concerns with at least forty-six factories, all operating under state directions and required to manufacture whatever plane is adopted by the Air Ministry. These factories are modernly constructed and operated with modern manufacturing methods.

Thirteen airplane motor concerns with at least eighteen factories operating like the airplane factories under state direction. These factories are as modern as those for aircraft.

A large number of firms engaged in the production of instruments. These firms, hitherto backward, may from now on be counted on to rapidly cut down the lead, which similar American firms still possess today.

The German Air industry has been strategically located and each factory has been designed on tactical principles. Factories are located as far back from the frontier as possible and the new factories, while many, are relatively small. The principle of factory design, is that there may be many separate and small buildings, each with separate power plant and bomb and gas-proof chambers. Each is designed to operate as a complete airplane factory in time of emergency. This lay out of industry, which gives it great defensive strength against hostile air attacks, must be reckoned an important element of German air industry and air power.

In November 1937 it appears that the development of German air power is a European phenomenon of the first diplomatic importance. The upward movement is still gaining momentum.

Proud of Dentistry's Position

Dentistry is in the most favorable position it has ever held in the Army, Brig. Gen. L. C. Fairbank, DC, USA, Chief of the Dental Corps, told the Five-State Dental Association at the opening meeting of its annual convention here, March 6.

The position of dentistry in the Army, Gen. Fairbank told the 3,000 dentists attending the convention, is due to cooperation with medicine in its preventive and curative work.

"The recognition given dentistry upon the passage of legislation last year, providing for our own general officer who initiates and develops the policy for the Dental Corps, gave us a great opportunity to direct and develop military dentistry as an essential health service," Gen. Fairbank said.

The General continued:

"Recent and pending dental legislation is making possible a most stimulating growth of the Dental Corps. In fact, the dental provisions in legislation now before Congress will complete a great four-year effort to give us an adequate dental service. The passage of this present bill will result in our having secured an increase of over 100 per cent for the Dental Corps during the last four years."

Pointing out the importance of cooperation by the Dental Corps with medicine, the Dental Officer said, "This relation with medicine is most advantageous to the Dental Corps for it is now recognized as a qualified specialty of medicine. The day will come when the entire dental profession will know what a valuable status this is and how greatly it will advance dentistry. Since dental health is so closely related to general health, dentistry belongs with the combined groups engaged in maintaining the health of our Army. Moreover, dentistry's growth in the future will come in proportion to its efforts to assume its responsibilities with medicine in preventive measures. This requires an adjustment for many to a changing professional order so that dentistry may grow in usefulness."

"To fulfill the demands under this new professional order, the Dental Corps must expand and develop to meet two definite requirements. It must be prepared to accomplish more restorative dental service for our military personnel and it must develop all its resources to effectively assist medicine in the field of prevention. We have set about to accomplish this in several ways. In the first place, laws governing the organization and development of the Dental Corps had to be changed; regulations required changes to make possible the expansion needed. We some-

times forget that the Dental Corps is an essential part of the military establishment of this country and one of its first obligations is to plan its development as a part of the Army.

"Changes coming as a consequence of authorized expansion have made it possible for us to adopt a forward looking program in many ways. To secure more desirable personnel for the Dental Corps, we have secured the authorization for dental internes. These appointments will be limited to our general hospitals and will offer to honor graduates of dental schools the most advanced training obtainable in this country.

"To make effective a growing and developing Dental Corps, we have provided for a more desirable administrative set-up. The Dental Division in the Surgeon General's Office is responsible for the development of the dental service. It is also necessary that dental administrative officers be available in . . . corps areas. This has been provided for and we will shortly have dental officers in each corps area headquarters who will supervise all matters concerning the Dental Corps and the dental service in their corps areas. This is a big step forward.

"Since we must accomplish more restorative dentistry, it is necessary that we have our dental service organized so that we can devote more time to operative work for more patients. We have therefore created new dental units for the Army—large dental laboratories.

"During the last ten months 20 of our clinics and laboratories have been built or enlarged to meet the demands of a larger dental service."

Reserve Policy Board Convened

A Naval Reserve Policy Board, composed of 27 officers of the regular Navy and Naval Reserve, was convened at the Navy Department March 6, by Secretary of the Navy Swanson to prepare a report for the Secretary on Naval Reserve policies.

Some new policies are expected to be formulated as a result of passage of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, which reorganized that branch of the seagoing forces. There may also be some further changes in regulations covering the reserve.

All phases of the Reserve—operations, personnel, training, etc.—are expected to be discussed by the Board, which will remain in session about two weeks.

President of the Board is Capt. Frank Jack Fletcher, USN, assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, while recorder is Lt. Knowlton Williams, USN.

Members are:

Capt. Felix X. Gygax, USN.
Capt. Harold G. Copeland, USNR.
Capt. John A. Schofield, USNR.
Comdr. Thomas Blau, USNR.
Comdr. Daniel E. Barbery, USN.
Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan, USN.
Comdr. William J. C. Agnew, (MC), USN.
Comdr. John D. H. Kane, USN.
Lt. Comdr. William J. Lee, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Albert L. King, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. William I. Stevens, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Herman F. Ghrigich, (SC), USN.
Lt. Comdr. Felix L. Baker, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Joseph B. Lynch, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Homer I. Sherritt, USNR.
Lt. Paul H. Gillespie, USNR.
Lt. Ralph C. Lowes, Jr., USNR.
Lt. Louis H. Gwinn, USNR.
Lt. Raymond B. Mender, USNR.
Lt. Max H. Bailey, USN.
Lt. Earl J. Gluck, USNR.
Lt. Charles M. Ewan, USNR.
Lt. Walter W. Pauli, USNR.
Lt. Charles H. Morgan, USNR.
Lt. Wesley J. Wicks, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Edward J. Jones, (SC), USNR.

The plan adopted by the board to accomplish its work is to digest the recommendations of similar boards convened at New York, Charleston, S. C., Chicago and San Francisco and to proceed to consider the items thus presented in order. The principal of such items are those pertaining to changes in those portions of the Department's instructions concerning the organization, administration and training of the Naval Reserve—Part II of the Bureau of Navigation Manual. Over 400 specific changes in these instructions have been recommended by reserve officers or naval officers in the various Naval Districts who are charged with reserve administration.

The board, in plenary session, is con-

sidering and passing upon all of these changes in order, except that certain suggestions requiring further study are to be referred to appropriate committees, which have been designated.

USMCR Policy Board Meets

A Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board was convened at the Navy Department here March 6 to prepare recommendations for the Secretary of the Navy on policies for the reserve, in accordance with the Naval Reserve Act of 1938. Representative Maas, of Minnesota, ranking republican on the House Naval Affairs Committee, was selected as the ranking Reserve officer on the Policy Committee.

Called under the terms of the act, it is the first such board to meet, though annual meetings will be held from now on. The present board will remain in session until March 18.

President of the board is Col. Philip H. Torrey, USMC, officer in charge of the Eastern Recruiting Division, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members are:

Col. Melvin J. Maas, USMCR
Lt. Col. Raymond E. Knapp, USMC
Lt. Col. Alfred A. Watters, USMCR
Maj. Byron F. Johnson, USMC
Maj. John D. Macklin, USMCR
Maj. Bernard S. Barron, USMCR
Maj. Bertrand T. Fay, USMCR
Maj. Harold M. Keller, USMCR
Maj. Otto Lessing, USMCR
Maj. William J. Fox, USMCR
Capt. Joseph H. Berry, Jr., USMCR
Capt. Joseph F. Hankins, USMCR (also recorder).

Mrs. Bloch to Sponsor USS Sealion

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, has been named by the Secretary of the Navy as sponsor for the USS Sealion (SS 195), which is scheduled to be launched May 25 at the plant of the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.

Naval orders were also issued this week to Lt. Julian K. Morrison, Jr., relieving him of duty at the New London Submarine Base about July 1, for duty in connection with fitting out of the Sealion. He will command the vessel when she is commissioned.

The Sealion was authorized by act of March 27, 1934. Her keel was laid June 20, 1938.

New Head for Naval Hospital

Capt. Edgar L. Woods, (MC), will be detached as head of the Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., about June 5, to command the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., it was stated by the Navy Department this week.

The new duty of Capt. George C. Thomas, now in command of the Washington Hospital, was not announced.

Captain Woods was born in Charlottesville, Va., May 28, 1882, graduated from the University of Virginia Medical School in 1904 and was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Navy Medical Corps in 1905, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade). During the World War he was stationed aboard the Hospital Ship Solace. He has also served on the staff of the naval forces in European Waters, on the staff of the commander of the Scouting Force, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, and in command of the Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Col. Holland M. Smith, USMC, upon his being detailed as assistant to the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, USA, who has been assigned to command the 16th Brigade, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Francis Cogswell, USN, who has been ordered to command the USS Houston.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Air Corps Tactical School shortens course and increases enrollment; Army and Navy Experts give Congress report on strategic materials; New standards of physical examinations for flying duty; Senate refuses to accede to House's rejection of continuation of reenlistment ban and calls for conference; Discussion of supposedly new and more destructive bombs used in Spain?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Military Secretary

The Senate Military Affairs committee yesterday voted to report favorably on the bill creating the office of Military Secretary to the General of the Armies of the United States with the accompanying rank of Colonel. Under the bill the President would be authorized to promote to the grade of colonel on the retired list Capt. George Adamson, QMC, USA, who has served continuously as secretary to the General of the Armies since that rank was revived by an act of Congress approved Sept. 3, 1919. Captain Adamson's appointment is the only one that can be made under the provisions of the bill.

An identical bill is under consideration by the House military committee and it is believed that the House committee will follow the Senate committee's action when it meets next Tuesday. The measure has both War Department and Budget Bureau approval and General John J. Pershing in a letter to the House Committee urged passage of the measure.

There is ample precedent for action, military secretaries with the rank of colonel having been provided for General Washington, General Grant and General Sherman. Originally, five were authorized for General Pershing but the provision was inadvertently repealed with the enactment of the 1922 defense act.

Canal Facilities

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Tuesday will begin hearings on various bills providing for the construction of Mexican, Panamanian and Nicaraguan canals. Although only one letter from the War Department with reference to any of the bills has been made public, it is understood that the Department looks with disfavor upon all canal construction, with the exception of additional lock for the Panama Canal. It is understood that the Department has expressed tentative approval of legislation providing for the installation of another set of locks on the existing canal.

It has been estimated that an additional set of locks would cost about \$300,000,000.

Presentation of Soldiers' Medals

Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, USA, Commanding General, First Corps Area, announced that soldiers' medals would be presented to four members of the Second Battalion, 13th Infantry stationed at Ft. Adams, R. I., for heroism displayed during the hurricane on Sept. 21, 1938. Gen-

eral Cummins will present the medals at an appropriate ceremony at Ft. Adams in the near future to:

2nd Lt. William F. Meany, 13th Inf., Waltham, Mass.

Corporal Thomas G. Meehan, Service Co., 13th Inf., New Haven, Conn.

Pvt. 1 Cl. Victor L. Fredette, Company "H," 13th Inf., Providence, R. I.

Pvt. 1 Cl. Max P. Trzuskowski, Company "H," 13th Inf., Central Falls, R. I.

Military Diocese for U.S.A.

The Vatican is studying the feasibility of creating a military diocese in the United States, with appointment of a military bishop for the Army and Navy who would have authority over all Roman Catholic chaplains in the services.

Church law requires that every priest obtain authority from the bishop of his diocese before administering the sacraments. During the World War this resulted in great confusion, chaplains moving with troops, not only in this country but overseas, having to obtain authority from the bishop of the diocese in which they were situated at the time before being able to administer such sacraments as matrimony and confession.

Patrick Cardinal Hayes, then an auxiliary bishop, was accordingly created bishop of the Army and Navy seven months after the war started.

Such a diocese was set up in Italy in 1928, and that country has found it very useful since many chaplains were sent with the troops into Ethiopia and Spain. Germany also obtained such a diocese in September, 1935.

Stoppages of Enlisted Pay

Pending the printing of changes in AR 35-2440, June 15, 1938, paragraph 5d of those regulations is added as follows:

d. Limitations of stoppages.—The act of May 22, 1928 (par. 1b), clearly limits the aggregate sum of deductions on account of indebtedness for any month to two-thirds of the enlisted man's rate of pay for that month. To authorize the deductions of all pay for a particular month would do violence to the plain terms of the statute and defeat the intent of Congress. Furthermore, the phrase "pay on current pay rolls" used in the statute may well be construed to mean any pay roll upon which an account is balanced and payment made, regardless of when the pay may have accrued. Such an interpretation accords full weight to the above-mentioned limitation upon deductions and gives effect to every part of the statute. Deductions for indebtedness under the provisions of the act of May 22, 1928, should be limited to two-thirds of the

enlisted man's pay for any particular month regardless of the fact that the pay roll may reveal credit for accrued pay of previous months. See Op. J. A. G. 333.9, Mil. Affairs, November 26, 1938.

Air Travel

The acting comptroller general this week ruled that: "There is no authority for commuting of traveling expenses of naval personnel for travel by air under the act of March 2, 1931, 46 Stat. 1461, by payment of a per diem, in lieu of actual expenses, where the orders involved are silent as to the manner and amount of reimbursement intended to be made, the applicable regulations recognizing the necessity for a recitation in the orders as to the kind and amount of such reimbursement, and the law not contemplating the payment of a per diem rate subsequently fixed."

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Lt. Col. Peter T. Carpenter, Maj. William B. Bradford, Maj. Eugene M. Foster, Capt. Dale C. Hall, Capt. Ernest V. Holmes, Capt. Ralph W. Lewis, 1st Lt. John H. Caughey, 1st Lt. Graves C. Teller, 1st Lt. Wilson L. Burley, Jr., 2nd Lt. Vincent C. Frisby, 2nd Lt. Leon J. deP. Rouge, 2nd Lt. Herbert E. Brown and Cadet Elkin L. Franklin were elected to membership and ten members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Reuben B. Turner.

Handles Army Day Parade

Maj. H. D. Bagnall, Inf., USA, Recruiting officer in Portland, Ore., was recently appointed chief of staff, Military Order of the World War, for the Corps Area, by Mayor Joseph K. Carson, Jr., of Portland, Corps Area Commander of the Military Order of the World War. As one of his duties the Major will be chairman of the Oregon State Army Day Committee and in charge of Army Day observance throughout Oregon, as well as in Portland.

The Major served two terms as adjutant of the local chapter of the M. O. W. W. and for the past two years handled Army Day in Oregon, as well as acting as grand marshal of the Portland Army Day Parade.

In addition, Major Bagnall is Secretary of the Oregon Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Commander of the Multnomah County Council of the American Legion, a member of the National Defense Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Columbia River Defense League, and a director of the Progressive Business Men's Club.

Court Orders Flying Pay Increase

The right of 1st Lt. (later Capt.) Park Holland to \$388.75, as the difference between flying pay of 50 per cent of his base pay and the \$1,440 a year flying pay which he had actually received, was upheld this week by the U. S. Court of Claims.

The Army had withheld the higher pay on the grounds that the plaintiff was on "non-flying duty," but the court stated that "It is absurd to argue that 'nonflying duty' to which plaintiff was assigned is the equivalent of 'nonflying' duty."

Capt. Holland, an airplane pilot, had been found on Feb. 26, 1923, physically unfit for piloting duty as the result of injuries received in a plane crash. He had, however, qualified as an airplane observer and was regularly performing this work at \$1,440 annual flying pay under a ruling of the Comptroller General which classified him as a nonflying officer.

This classification was overruled by the

court which cited numerous cases in support of the officer's claim to the higher pay as a flying officer.

The Army on Skis

Special winter training was prescribed by the War Department for the 14th Brigade under command of Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges. Under this program the 3rd Infantry stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., commanded by Col. Martin C. Shallenberger, has been given special equipment and training for that purpose.

Jan. 10th, 1939, the regiment received an issue from the Quartermaster of one hundred pairs of skis and one hundred and fifty pairs of snowshoes. Shortly after that date the original issue was augmented by the receipt of six hundred more pairs of skis and five hundred and fifty more pairs of snowshoes.

Training of individuals in the essentials of skiing and snowshoeing was started by conducting classes of two hundred enlisted men, each under the expert tutelage of Sgt. Peter Johnson and Pvt. 1cl Paul Ahlers, both of the 3rd Infantry. Each class progressed rapidly and instruction was conducted to cover cross country and downhill skiing to enable individuals to maneuver on any ordinary terrain. The complete course required proficiency in downhill and transverse free running, snow plow or stem stopping, stem telemark and christiana turns and recovery from falls. The above covered a period of approximately ten days for each class.

Special additional classes were organized for officers who received their instruction under the direct supervision of Colonel Shallenberger whose experience with skis in Alaska was again used to excellent advantage.

More than 1,000 men have been trained and are now proficient in the use of skis over any ordinary country.

Headquarters Company and the Machine Gun Companies were equipped with snowshoes with which the men have had considerable practical work. Equipment pertaining to these companies is being hauled on toboggans or improvised sleds. This improvised mode of transportation is still very much in the experimental stage but is rapidly proving its practicability.

The individual instruction was completed by the middle of February and since that date all drills and formations have been with the winter equipment. Following a short period of unit training the whole regiment on Feb. 24 conducted a march and tactical exercise on this winter equipment. They found they were able to maneuver freely over all the terrain encountered with remarkable confidence. All they require now is more time and snow to increase their proficiency.

Several members of the garrison have entered competitive sporting events held in the vicinity of the Twin Cities and have made very creditable showings. Pvt. 1cl John E. Husby, Company "A," 3rd Infantry, placed fourth in Saint Paul's annual Arrowhead Ski Derby which consisted of twenty-seven mile race by experts from all over the world. Another successful competitor is Pvt. 1cl Paul Ahlers, Headquarters Company, 3rd Infantry, who placed third in a class "A" ski jumping meet sponsored by the Minneapolis Tribune, and made the longest jump of the day, of 141 feet in another meet at Strum, Wis.

Cooks and Bakers Schools

Paragraphs 1, Section III, Circular No. 75, War Department, 1938, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Pending the printing of changes in AR 350-5, June 26, 1936, paragraph 3c(3) of those regulations is changed as follows:

(3) Courses of instruction.—Courses of four months' duration are given for bakers and similar courses for cooks. Classes enter each month on a date to be determined by the Corps area commander concerned after a consultation with the school commandant, subject to a discontinuance of four months as provided by AR 350-940. Special additional courses in mess management and in pastry baking are given for graduates whose aptitude warrants. These latter courses last for one month.

ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

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OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

IMAGINE! THAT ACCIDENT WE SAW THIS MORNING IS IN THE HEAD-LINES ALREADY! HOW DO THEY GET NEWSPAPERS OUT SO FAST, DAD?



WELL, WE'VE GOT SOME SPARE TIME TODAY. LET'S GO SEE AN EDITOR I KNOW. HE'LL TAKE US BEHIND THE SCENES

SEES A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER PUT A SPECIAL EDITION "TO BED"



IS THIS WHERE ALL YOUR FOREIGN NEWS COMES IN?

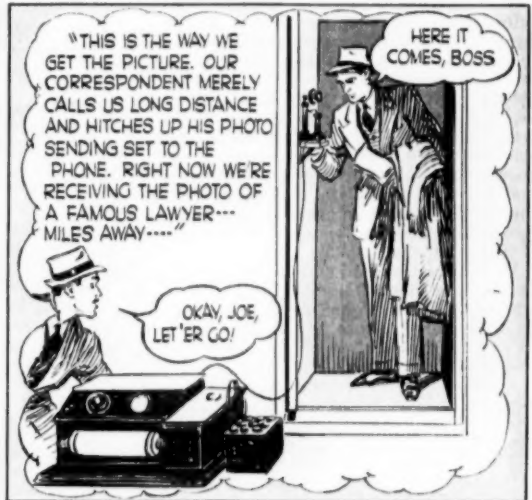
YES--HERE'S A DISPATCH FROM CHINA--YOU'LL SEE IT IN THE HEAD-LINES WHEN WE GET TO THE PRESSROOM



YOU SEE THAT MACHINE? IT RECEIVES PHOTOS SENT OVER THE TELEPHONE FROM ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

THAT'S DOWN-RIGHT UNCANNY!

PICTURE COMING IN--I'LL HAVE TO PUT OUT THE LIGHTS!



"THIS IS THE WAY WE GET THE PICTURE. OUR CORRESPONDENT MERELY CALLS US LONG DISTANCE AND HITCHES UP HIS PHOTO SENDING SET TO THE PHONE. RIGHT NOW WE'RE RECEIVING THE PHOTO OF A FAMOUS LAWYER--- MILES AWAY---"

HERE IT COMES, BOSS

OKAY, JOE, LET'ER GO!



AFTER LUNCH

PHREW! THOSE PRESSES GO LIKE THE WIND!

YOU MEAN THE ONE SENT OVER THE PHONE A WHILE AGO

16 COMPLETE PAPERS A SECOND, JUDGE. SAY--REMEMBER THE LAWYER'S PICTURE I MENTIONED?



YES--HERE IT IS ON THE FRONT PAGE--AND A FINE LIKENESS TOO

YOU CAUGHT HIM IN A GOOD MOOD. I'D SAY HE MUST BE SMOKING PRINCE ALBERT IN THAT PIPE



RIGHT YOU ARE, JUDGE--FROM MY REPORTING DAYS I KNOW HE DOES SMOKE P.A. AS A MATTER OF FACT, HE'S THE MAN WHO INTRODUCED ME TO PRINCE ALBERT!

WELL, YOU OUGHT TO FEEL MIGHTY GRATEFUL TO HIM. THERE'S NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE P.A.

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PRINCE ALBERT IS ALSO THE TOP FOR QUICK-ROLLIN', MELLOW-SMOKIN' 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES TOO!



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Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

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NO-RISK OFFER GOES FOR "MAKIN'S" SMOKERS TOO!

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

President Describes War Games

The need for establishment of naval bases at San Juan, P. R., and St. Thomas, V. I., in order to protect the Atlantic Coast from enemy attacks, has been fully demonstrated by the great war games just ended, President Roosevelt stated last Saturday when he disembarked from the USS Houston at Charleston, S. C.

The President, however, had only praise for the efficiency of the fleet, stating that the games had strikingly illustrated the efficacy of the new type destroyers and destroyer leaders.

The general efficiency of officers and men, vessels and shore stations also received the commendation of Mr. Roosevelt. No deficiencies were shown, he said, warranting changes in the present construction program.

Execution of Fleet Problem 20 was especially important, he said, because it was conducted by the largest flotilla yet assembled and in an entirely new zone of operations, stretching 2,000 miles north and east of the West Indies, whereas former Caribbean maneuvers had been confined to that sea west of a line from Key West to Venezuela.

It could not be said which side won the games, President Roosevelt pointed out, stating that no such decision is ever made in maneuvers because of the many theoretical phases which might present a different picture in actual combat. One of the difficulties in deciding a victor was the restoration of vessels "destroyed" early in the games to duty in the final main "battle."

The President explained the difficulty of describing the games so that laymen would not obtain false impressions. To understand them, he said, the idea that the attack was coming from any particular nation must be eliminated, as well as consideration of the area on its apparent geographical characteristics. A stretch of land, about 2,000 miles long, with certain contours and imaginary islands must be assumed, he said. The attacking fleet was 1,500 miles from this shore, with any number of objectives, such as establishing bases, landing an army, or weakening the scouting and air forces with the ultimate objective of destroying the main body of the defending fleet.

Besides the need demonstrated for the two additional naval bases, the games also answered other problems, such as the number of fueling ships needed for a defense of the kind tried out in the problem. Methods both of supply and fueling were tested by Fleet Problem XX, the President said.

Colonel Rowell to Cuba

Col. Ross E. Rowell, USMC, Director of Marine Corps Aviation, is being detached in the near future from Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, and assigned to the American Mission at Havana, Cuba, as Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air at the American Embassy.

Colonel Rowell was born September 24, 1884, in Ruthven, Iowa, and appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps August 7, 1906. Aside from having served at most of the shore stations on both the East and West Coast, Colonel Rowell has been on foreign duty in Cuba, Haiti, France and Nicaragua.

For his services as commanding officer of the aircraft squadrons in Nicaragua, Colonel Rowell was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. He was also awarded the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit and the Nicaraguan Medal of Distinction by the Nicaraguan Government.

In addition he holds the Cuban Pacification Medal, Expeditionary Medal with two bronze stars for service in Panama, Nicaragua and Haiti, Victory Medal with West Indies clasp, Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal and Nicaraguan Ribbon with star.

For the past four years he has been on duty in the Navy Department in Washington as director of Marine Corps Aviation. Prior to that he was in command of the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet Marine Force at Quantico, Va.

Colonel Rowell is a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School, having completed the course in June, 1929.

Secretary to Inspect Fleet

Secretary of the Navy Swanson stated this week that he will inspect the United States Fleet as it engages in tactical, gunnery, and other exercises in the Guantanamo Bay Area about the middle of March.

The Secretary will board the USS Houston at Charleston, S. C., March 11, accompanied by his aide, Capt. John R. Beardsall, USN; Capt. Edgar L. Wood (MC), USN, and Mr. Archibald Oden, his private secretary.

Ships of the United States Fleet are now visiting Caribbean ports and will rendezvous on March 12 in the Guantanamo-Gonaives area for a period of exercises and training which will end early in April.

Midshipmen to Northern Europe

Secretary of the Navy Swanson announced this week the itinerary of the midshipmen's Practice Squadron during the summer of 1939. The squadron will be composed of the USS New York, USS Texas and USS Arkansas, commanded by Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, commander, Atlantic Squadron.

About 465 midshipmen of the first class and 575 of the third class will make the practice cruise, during which visits will be made to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Edinburgh and New York.

Following is the squadron's schedule:

Arrive	Port	Depart
	Annapolis	June 2
June 19	Antwerp—New York & Texas	June 28
	Rotterdam—Arkansas	June 28
July 5	Stockholm—New York & Texas	July 11
	Helsingfors—Arkansas	July 11
July 17	Edinburgh—New York & Texas	July 24
Aug. 11	Hampton Roads	Aug. 16
Aug. 14	Southern Drill Grounds	Aug. 18
Aug. 19	New York	Aug. 24
Aug. 25	Chesapeake Bay	Aug. 29
Aug. 30	Annapolis	

Jouett's Shakedown Cruise

The itinerary of the shakedown cruise of the USS Jouett, announced this week by the Navy Department, will include visits to Washington, D. C.; Cohn, Ireland; Le Havre, France; Chatham, England; Copenhagen, Denmark, and Oslo, Norway.

Following is the Jouett's schedule:

Leave	Port	Depart
	Boston	Mar. 7
Mar. 8	Newport	Mar. 9
Mar. 11	Hampton Roads	Mar. 14
Mar. 15	Washington, D. C.	Mar. 18
Mar. 19	Hampton Roads	Mar. 22
Mar. 31	Cohn, Ireland	Apr. 5
Apr. 6	Le Havre, France	Apr. 12
Apr. 13	Chatham, England	Apr. 19
Apr. 21	Copenhagen, Denmark	Apr. 28
Apr. 29	Oslo, Norway	May 8
May 19	Newport, R. I.	May 19
May 20	Boston	

The Jouett of 1850 tons standard displacement was authorized March 27, 1934, built at Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, and placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard under command of Comdr. Guy W. Clark on January 25, 1939.

Navy Wins \$8,210,000 Suit

The Court of Claims this week dismissed suit of A. F. Hamacek Marine Corp. against the United States for \$8,210,000 for alleged infringement of a patent covering hull designs which the company charged were incorporated into two classes of cruisers, the USS Augusta and the USS Salt Lake City classes.

The court held that not only did the hulls of the Navy ships not embody the design principles patented by A. F. Hamacek, but that the patent itself was void, being too indefinite and describing only a general principle of design in such terms that the architect of any vessel constructed on such principles would obtain no assistance from the patent but would have to conduct his own experiments in order to determine just how the principle should be applied.

Navy Public Works

The House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday reported favorably on the Navy Public Works bill after adding amendments bringing the total authorization to \$38,524,000. A last minute amendment provided \$250,000 for the construction of a school building for the children of officers and enlisted men stationed at Quantico. In another amendment the Department was directed to appoint a five-man board to determine a just and equitable price for the Hunters Point Dry Dock of the Bethlehem Steel Company at San Francisco, which the Navy seeks to acquire.

The committee also reported favorably on the bill authorizing reengineering of the submarines *Norwhal*, *Nautilus* and *Argonaut* and the bill authorizing the Navy to purchase an oil tanker through the Maritime commission.

The Committee on Thursday held hearings on the Bill, which originally carried \$37,500,000.

An amendment authorizing the appropriation of \$3,018,000 for facilities at Parris Island, S. C., was added to the bill at Thursday's hearing, and an authorization of \$1,800,000 for the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, was dropped from the measure due to the fact that the Aircraft Factory authorization was included in the Naval Air base bill passed by the House and now before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

The shore construction bill, the text of which was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 21, 1939, provides as its most essential features, according to the testimony of Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the construction of four graving docks on the Pacific Coast and at Hawaii.

Capt. C. C. Hartigan, USN, at the opening of the hearings, read to the committee a statement by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, pointing out the grave need for additional shore facilities for the expanded fleet and urging prompt consideration and passage of the bill. He was followed by Admiral Moreell who took up the items in the bill individually and explained the necessity for them. Largest single item is for the construction of a \$8,485,000 graving dock at Pearl Harbor. Admiral declared that a survey had shown that the Pacific coast needs nine graving docks in order to care for the fleet.

Other graving docks provided in the bill include smaller ones at Pearl Harbor, Mare Island and Puget Sound Navy Yards. A \$12,000 item for the erection of a recreation building and accessories at one of the Navy's most advanced posts, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is also provided.

Little or no opposition was voiced by members of the committee as Admiral Moreell presented the Navy's shore program. The amendment adopted by the committee authorizing the expenditure of \$3,018,000 at Parris Island is broken down as follows:

Mess hall and galley building and accessories, main station, \$300,000; Garage and maintenance shop building and accessories, \$130,000; Quarters for officers, \$828,500; Quarters for non-commissioned

officers, \$370,000; Storehouses, \$600,000; Post exchange building, \$220,000; Naval Hospital facilities including buildings, \$350,000; Recreation building for enlisted men, \$50,000; Barracks, messhall and galley building at Page Field, \$120,000; Post chapel building, \$25,000; Post school building, \$25,000.

The officers' quarters are broken down as follows: Quarters for the commanding general, \$14,500; Quarters for commanding officer, Naval hospital, \$14,500; Quarters for chief of staff, \$14,500; Quarters for 38 field and company officers at \$12,500 each, \$475,000; Quarters for 11 warrant officers at \$10,000 each, \$110,000; Quarters for 10 bachelor officers, \$50,000; Roads, walks and service lines, \$150,000.

Envoy Praises Asiatic Force

A despatch from Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Ambassador to China, expressing appreciation for the assistance his embassy had received from Navy personnel in Chinese waters, has been forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Johnson stated:

"Personally and officially I have been extremely proud of the loyal, manly and gallant way in which the officers and men of the United States Navy have performed their duties and met all situations during these trying months when every officer and man wearing the uniform of the United States Navy and Marine Corps has been a representative of the United States and of its ideals."

Paris Attache to USS Houston

Capt. Francis Cogswell, naval attache at the American Embassy in Paris, France, will be relieved at that post about May 1, and will be assigned to command the USS Houston in May or June. Capt. George N. Barker, commanding officer of the Houston has been ordered to duty as president of the General Court Martial at Boston Navy Yard.

Capt. Cogswell has been naval attache at Paris since Aug. 13, 1936, while Capt. Barker has commanded the Houston since July 16, 1937.

Survey for Air Bases

A supplemental estimate was sent to Congress this week by the President asking for funds with which to make a topographic and hydrographic study of the naval air bases recommended by the Hepburn Board. The funds, amounting to \$47,000, would provide information needed "at the earliest practicable date," according to the President's letter of transmittal.

Navy Mutual Aid Association

A total of 23 officers have been elected to membership during the month of February.

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Room 1038, Navy Department,
Washington, D. C.

Military Colleges and Schools

The need of additional Regular or Reserve officers to give military instruction in secondary military schools was stressed by visiting heads of schools at the 26th annual convention of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools at the Washington Hotel here, March 6 to March 8.

At present the Army allows one officer and one sergeant for each school—an instruction personnel the visiting school masters, characterized as insufficient.

The advisability of cooperative advertising of the advantages of military schools was also discussed, and a special committee headed by Col. R. F. Ferrand, of St. John's Military Academy, was appointed to canvass the schools to see if each is ready to join in a plan for joint advertising. The committee will report to the executive committee in June, and it is hoped that an advertising campaign can be launched this summer.

For the first time in the association's history, a separate meeting of the professors of military science and tactics was held, March 8, presided over by Maj. Roy F. Lynd, P.M.S. & T. at Augusta Military Academy.

The convention was presided over by Col. T. J. Roller, of Augusta Military Academy, who March 8, turned the gavel over to the newly elected president, Col. C. B. Richmond, of Kentucky Military Institute. Col. R. L. Jackson, of Western Military Academy, was elected vice president, and Col. H. L. Armstrong, of Castle Heights Military Academy, secretary-treasurer.

About 60 representatives of military schools throughout the United States attended the three-day convention. At the annual banquet Tuesday night, 106 persons were present to hear Dr. Armistead M. Dobie, dean of the Department of Law, University of Virginia, speak on "Law and Language."

Among the guests were Maj. Gen. Robert McC. Beck, assistant chief of staff; Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, deputy chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Earl McFarland, Col. William G. Livesay, Lt. Col. James A. Stevens, Maj. Ross O. Baldwin, Maj. Henry J. Matchett, Senator William H. Smathers (D., N. J.), and Representatives R. Ewing Thomason (D., Tex.), A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.), Alfred F. Belter (D., N. Y.), Dow W. Harter (D., Ohio) and Andrew Edmiston (D., W. Va.).

Speakers during the two days of regular business session, Tuesday and Wednesday, included:

Gen. Beck, who spoke on the "Contribution of Military Schools to National Defense"; Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, who discussed "The Naval Academy—Past, Present and Future"; Gen. McFarland, discussing the training of West Point Cadets; Col. William Couper, of Virginia Military Institute, who spoke on "The Military College"; Col. J. C. Woodward, of Georgia Military Academy, a founder of the association, who gave a brief history of the organization and its accomplishments in a talk entitled "Looking Backward"; Col. Richmond, who spoke on "Looking Forward," and Mr. David Styer, of Bordentown Military Institute, who discussed the philosophy of education as related to military schools.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

First class petty officers in 15 ratings may file applications for the next examinations for chief petty officer, it was stated this week at Coast Guard Headquarters.

Deadline for filing applications, which must be sent through official channels to the Commandant, attention the chairman of the examining board, is April 15. The examinations will be conducted June 5. Between the two dates an approved list will be set up, consisting of qualified first class petty officers in numbers sufficient to fill existing vacancies, and these petty officers will be permitted to take examinations, which if passed successfully will entitle them to inclusion on the promotion list.

First class ratings which will be permitted to file applications are: boatswain's mate, gunner's mate, quartermaster, boatswain's mate (life saving), motor machinist's mate (life saving), electrician's mate, radioman, carpenter's mate, water tender, aviation carpenter's mate, aviation machinist's mate, electrician's mate (tel.), yeoman, pharmacist's mate and ship's cook.

Applicants must have received marks not lower than 3.5 in proficiency in rating and 4.0 in conduct for the year preceding the application; must have had a year's service as first class petty officer; three years' service in the Coast Guard; one year's service at sea in rating above petty officer, third class, except in aviation, telephone and life-saving ratings. If in addition, their applications are endorsed by their commanding officers and by their division commander, if any, they will be eligible for consideration by a board here.

Records of the applicants will be examined by the board which will then prepare a list of those it considers eligible. From this approved list which will remain in effect for not more than four years will be designated those to be examined.

After examinations, a promotion list of all those receiving 70 per cent or more in each subject will be set up to remain in effect until exhausted, and from it promotions will be made in order of seniority as vacancies occur, unless special circumstances make exceptions advisable.

The principal departure in the new regulations from those established in August, 1938, is to qualify promotions by seniority by requiring a rigid examination in subjects pertaining to the rating held and in general Coast Guard procedure before permitting inclusion on a promotion list.

House Passes Coast Guard Bill

The House this week passed and sent to the Senate the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1940, carrying an appropriation of \$25,003,210 for the United States Coast Guard.

The bill, as reported in and passed by the House, represents a \$789,530 decrease over the amount asked by the Coast Guard in hearings before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The 1939 Coast Guard Appropriations bill provided \$27,232,527, the 1940 measure representing a \$1,439,787 decrease over the 1939 figure.

A \$445,000 increase is provided for the pay and allowances of personnel needed to man the additional Coast Guard units authorized by Congress last year.

Hero's Medal to Seaman Hawkins

The gold medal awarded annually for the outstanding case of heroism in the Coast Guard by Second Division Post No. 27 of the American Legion was presented today to Seaman 2d Class Robert C. Hawkins at a banquet in the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Hawkins, member of the crew of the Patrol Boat Marion, at St. Thomas, V. I., on Aug. 25, 1938, twice rescued from drowning one of his shipmates. He has already been presented the silver life saving medal by the Secretary of the Treasury for his action.

The Marion was moored in St. Thomas harbor on the night of Aug. 25 when a seaman, said to be mentally deranged,

leaped overboard. Hawkins, diving into the harbor, rescued the man and brought him to his ship where he was confined. After about an hour, the man appearing quiet was released, whereupon he immediately leaped over again, to be rescued a second time by Hawkins. St. Thomas harbor had been considered unsafe for swimming because of the presence of barracuda and sharks.

Hawkins was born in West Cape May, N. J., in 1919. He enlisted as apprentice seaman in the Coast Guard in 1937, and after service on the Champlain and the Mohawk was transferred to the Marion. He was promoted to seaman, second class in July, 1938.

Decoration for Comdr. Coyle

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Overton, of Louisiana, to permit Comdr. Henry Coyle, USCG, to accept the decoration and diploma of the Marine Medal of Class One (gold), which was conferred upon him by Greece in recognition of services rendered during the rescue of the crew of the Greek steamer Tzeny Chandris, which foundered Nov. 13, 1937, off Cape Hatteras.

Launchings March 23

Launching of the 110-foot harbor cutters and ice breakers Naugatuck and Raritan will be held March 23 at the plant of the Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Mich.

Miss Claire Reed-Hill, of Ann Arbor, Mich., daughter of Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill, USCG, has been named sponsor of the Raritan, while Mrs. Beckwith Jordan, wife of Lt. Comdr. Beckwith Jordan, will sponsor launching of the Naugatuck. The Raritan will go to Boston when commissioned and the Naugatuck to New York.

Ice Patrol Begun

The Cutter Chelan sailed from Boston March 9 to inaugurate the 1939 Ice Patrol, a service first started in 1914, shortly after the sinking of the SS Titanic.

Commander of the patrol this year is Comdr. Edward H. Smith, commanding officer of the Chelan who is termed one of the world's foremost authorities on ice movements. Ice observation officer is Lt. W. P. Hawley who will be at sea constantly during the patrol, transferring from vessel to vessel.

The second patrol vessel, the Cutter Champlain will be ready to leave New York March 15, while the General Greene will be ready to sail from Wood's Hole at the same time, if necessary. The Sebago will stand by against possible need.

In addition to their duties in locating

and charting movements of ice masses, the Chelan and Champlain will carry on meteorological observations in preparation for the inauguration of trans-Atlantic passenger flights this year.

Joint Army-Navy Air Exercise

The War Department announced this week that a Joint Army-Navy Air Exercise will be held in the New England area between April 17 and 22, 1939.

The responsibility for Army participation in this exercise will be delegated to the Commanding General, First Army, Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Governors Island, New York. Units of the Second Wing, the General Headquarters Air Force, will be made available to the First Army for that purpose.

Similar exercises, stressing the training of the Army and Navy air forces in co-operative missions, have been held in past years on the West Coast and along the central Atlantic Coast. Continuing the policy of providing different training areas for these exercises, the New England area was selected this year.

Fifteen naval vessels will take part in the Exercise, it was stated by the Navy Department. The exercises will test the vulnerability by air and sea of the New England Coast.

Navy units participating in the exercise will be: two battleships, a light cruiser; three destroyers; six submarines, three seaplane tenders and 48 patrol planes.

The Naval forces will be divided into the Blue defending fleet, commanded by Rear Adm. W. T. Tarrant, commandant of the 1st Naval District, and the Black attacking force, commanded by Rear Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, commander of the Atlantic squadron.

In the Blue fleet will be the USS Memphis, flagship of Rear Adm. C. A. Blakely, commander Aircraft Scouting Force; three destroyers and three seaplane tenders to be designated later, six submarines of Squadron Two and 48 patrol planes of Patrol Wing One. The Black force will consist of the USS New York, Admiral Johnson's flagship, and the USS Texas. Available units of the Coast Guard in the 1st and 3rd Naval Districts will assist the Blue fleet.

Objective of the exercises is the training of the air forces of the Army and Navy to operate together effectively in national defense. The Army units involved will therefore assist the Blues. The area involved in the maneuvers will extend from east of Sandy Hook to the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1939

"The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I now deem it proper to assert the equally important principle that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to a European power."—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT that he had determined to appoint Colonel Edwin M. Watson, his Military Aide, as a Brigadier General, that this officer would retire immediately upon attainment of the higher rank, and that thereupon he would assume duty as one of his Secretaries, has a number of implications of keen interest to the Army. In the first place, the President holds that his constitutional power to appoint cannot be restricted by law, a view that unquestionably is correct. In the second place, he is rewarding official and loyal service in distinctive fashion, for Colonel Watson has been of value to the Chief Executive in many matters exclusive, as well as inclusive, of the Military Establishment. It is because of the high regard in which he holds the Colonel, his desire to continue to utilize his special qualifications, that he has asked him to serve as a Secretary, an honor which as far as we know has never before been tendered to an officer of the Army or Navy. Yet, it is an entirely proper assignment, since General Washington, General Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan and General Pershing, each was provided with a Military Secretary, and only in the case of General Pershing was the office allowed to lapse, a mistake Congress is about to correct. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and, thus ample precedent exists for his proposed action in the case of Colonel Watson. Again, by the promotion and retirement of this officer, the President has indicated his approval of the recommendation of General Craig in his annual report that deserving Colonels who have been passed over for promotion, be made Brigadier Generals upon retirement. The prompt enactment of legislation carrying this recommendation into effect would be an act of justice. Not because of any lack of merit or ability, which is recognized and which their records demonstrate, but only because of an age restriction, more than 500 Colonels have been passed over for promotion. Many of them are on the eligible list, which marks them as specially qualified to perform the duties of the higher ranks. It is not surprising that their situation has created an insistent demand that they be accorded the recognition due them. The President has pointed the way by his action in the case of Colonel Watson. For the morale of the Army, in which the Colonels passed over are of such outstanding value, the recommendation of General Craig should be adopted before any more officers who deserve better of their country, are deprived of the rank they should hold during the balance of their lives.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE OVERWHELMING VOTES by which the House and Senate passed the increased armaments bill establishes the practical unanimity of the American people in support of preparedness. The House passed the bill 367 to 15, with 53 members not voting, and the Senate did so 77 to 8, with 11 members not voting. With the exception of one Representative from New York and Pennsylvania respectively, the House opposition comprised 3 out of 10 members from Wisconsin, 2 out of 9 members from Minnesota, 2 out of 2 members from North Dakota, 5 out of 7 members from Kansas, and 1 out of 5 members from Nebraska. Of the Senate opponents, 1 represents Minnesota, 2 North Dakota, 1 Kansas, 1 Missouri, 1 Utah and 2 Idaho. An examination of these statistics shows that the only state whose representation was united against preparedness, was North Dakota, which probably is due to the persistent fashion in which Senator Nye for years has been a protagonist of disarmament in a world of undeclared war. Next in unwillingness to provide National Defense is, Kansas, with Idaho, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah and Missouri trailing in the order named. However, even in the states shown by the ballot to doubt the desirability of preparedness, there were representatives who avowed their support of it. It is naturally not surprising that such faint opposition as was manifested arose from sections far from the seaboard, to which rumbles of war raging in the Far East and threatened in Europe come in muted tones. When it is considered that of the 467 of the 513 members of the House and Senate who cast their ballots, only 23 opposed the bill, it is evident that the Nation is determined that the experience of the World War prior to our entrance into that struggle, shall not be repeated, and that we must be in a position ample to defend our rights and interests from attack from any quarter.

Service Humor

(The following extracts are reprinted by permission of Publishers Syndicate, from The Washington Post of March 8, wherein the wife of the Secretary of War wrote as "Guest Columnist" in the column of Harlan Miller, "Over the Coffee.")

By Helen Woodring

Wife of The Secretary of War

A young lady of the press called me recently to inquire what I would wear to a White House reception. My babies were climbing all over me, getting into everything and asking questions during my telephone conversation, and this is approximately what the lady heard from my end of the wire:

"Yes, this is Mrs. Woodring. Good morning. What will I wear?—Be quiet, Precious, and let me do the talking—A gold damask gown—Yes, dear, it's mine—with a little Persian flower design—mustn't touch—a tightly fitted waist—ouch!—and a low round neck—peek-a-boo!—I shall wear gold sandals—watch those little dogs, Sweetheart—a small diamond pin on the shoulder—don't strain your eyes, dear!—and long beige gloves—"

"Such dirty hands I never saw!—and a tiny ermine cape trimmed with a fringe of tails—The puppy dogs!—That's quite complete. I guess—you naughty thing—I hope we'll see you at the reception—put that down!—Oh, it was no trouble at all—Just a little nuisance!—Call me any time and—I'll tell you about the Seven Dwarfs, dear—Goodbye."

Then if we're "misquoted" we wonder why and raise the roof. Speaking of roofs—we just moved. Maybe you read about it. There are a lot of imaginative people around town who might get together and write a thriller called "The Fate of Hoover House." The next thing they will be saying about 2300 S Street is that the Emperor of Japan has leased it to entertain visiting British royalty. That could be about as far fetched as the rumors up to date. The Hoovers did not dump us out. They are extremely kind and generous landlords.

CAPITAL ETIQUETTE

A gross offender is the "bore."
The worst of Nature's hybrids.
But he offends us even more
Who slumps with heavy eyelids.
A gentleman is never found
Asleep in stupid coma;
He sits alert and tries to round
The edge of his diploma.

He'll listen long with patience prime
And treat the bore with honor;
But if he's smart—the second time
He'll not be near to corner.

So never let yourself be "bored,"
It is a sad reflection.
Not so much on the bore, alas,
As on your own perfection.

—Helen Coolidge Woodring.

Our oldest lad, four and a half, is a south-paw and, what's more, his writing reads from right to left. He prints his name like this: GNIRDOOW SUCRAM.

At a glance you would suppose his signature was a line of contemporary poetry or a message in code telling a Gridiron widow to scram. He doesn't stand on his head to do it or even use mirrors. It's a natural talent! I can't just see where it will lead him. To the head of the line, I hope.

Our little girl told me the other day that she ate sooo much luncheon her stomach was sticking out sooo far that when Daddy came home "he wouldn't know whether it was Melissa or Grand-Daddy." We may have to move again to one of those "bay-window" apartments.

We have three teddy bears exactly alike. Nurse and parents cannot distinguish one from another. Our little baby, two in February, looks at the bottoms of the feet to pick his own bear. We have yet to discover, after close study, what there is about those padded paws to identify Cooper's pet. I expect this baby to grow into a fine detective or a fallen-arch specialist.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

W. D.—A medal is being awarded by the Navy Department to members of the U. S. Army Engineers battalion who were engaged in the Nicaragua Canal survey in 1929-31. A letter of application should be addressed to the Adjutant General's Office, U. S. Army, which will verify your service and claim for the decoration.

A. S.—In answer to your question as to the method used to determine the amount of double time allowed enlisted men of the First Cavalry who engaged in service outside the United States during the period you mentioned, War Department officials inform us that double time is computed from the date of arrival in the foreign country to the date of departure. That is, time enroute either going or returning is not credited for double time.

P. W. P.—The Army has no charts or photographs of regimental insignia available for distribution. However, if you will send us descriptions or drawings of the insignia you wish to have identified, we will attempt to make identification.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Capt. Thomas R. Kurtz, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is scheduled to take command of the light cruiser Salt Lake City. He will be relieved in the near future of his departmental duties by Capt. Edgar B. Larimer, who has had command of the USS New Mexico.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, USA, has issued his annual report as Chief Inspector of the Bureau for the Safe Transportation of Explosives and other dangerous articles for the calendar year 1918. He estimates that a total of 50,000 railroad cars were engaged in this work.

30 Years Ago

Capt. James K. Parsons, of the 20th United States Infantry, has been ordered to assume charge of the construction work at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., relieving Capt. William H. H. Chapman of that duty. Captain Parsons' new assignment is in addition to his regular duty with the 20th Infantry.

50 Years Ago

Russian officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 480 shots a minute.

75 Years Ago

We rejoice in the President's call for 200,000 more men, because we believe it recognizes a manifest necessity, and promises the organization of what the nation has all along needed—a strong reserve corps upon which to fall back in case of unforeseen disaster to the main armies.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. George H. Brett, Asst. to Ch. of AC, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to Dayton, Ohio.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

MAJ. GEN. MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Harold E. Marr, (FA), from duty as member of GSC, Philippine Dept., to Hdq., 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., sail Manila, May 31.
Col. Leonard C. Sparks, (FA), from duty as member of GSC, Wash., D. C., June 30, to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.
Col. John H. Hester, (Inf.), from duty as member of GSC, Wash., D. C., June 30, to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.
Lt. Col. John H. Woodberry, (OD), from Office of Ch. of Staff, Wash., D. C., June 30, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Maj. John W. McDonald, (Cav.), from member of GSC, Hawaiian Dept., to Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG
Capt. Charles E. Cheever, from JAG, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to USMA, West Pt., N. Y., June 30.
Capt. Joseph V. deP. Dillon, (CAC), from JAG, Wash., D. C., and ORC duty, 3rd CA, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMC
Maj. French C. Simpson, from Wash., D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
Maj. Ralph H. Woolsey, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., as Asst. to QM.
Maj. Howard S. MacKirdy, (CAC), from QMC, Hawaiian Dept., to Kans. State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans.
Maj. Christian A. Schwarzwaelder, from Philadelphia, Pa., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.
Maj. Franz J. Jonitz, from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
Following officers from station indicated, to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24: Maj. Ralph Pollock, Jr., Ft. Lewis, Wash., and Capt. Albert J. Fox, Pres. of S. F., Calif.
Capt. Gustavus F. Chapman, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Platoon, Co. E, 3rd QM Regt., Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
Capt. John W. Smith, (PS), from Philippine Dept., March 28, to home and await retirement, sail Manila, March 28.
Capt. George H. Dietz, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., May 31, to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Capt. William H. Schnackenberg, to ORC duty, April 30, in addition to other duties in Seattle, Wash.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps
Col. Royal Reynolds, from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., to USMA, June 30.
Lt. Col. William D. Fleming, from Wash., D. C., July 1, 1939, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty with Chem. Warfare Laboratory.
Lt. Col. Albert W. Greenwell, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.
Lt. Col. Robert B. Hill, from West Point, N. Y., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., sail N. Y., July 18.
Lt. Col. Frederick A. Bleske, from Philippine Dept., to 4th Medical Squadron, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Lt. Col. Harry E. Hearn, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Balboa Heights, C. Z., sail N. Y., June 14.
Lt. Col. Albert Bowen, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 10, to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Lt. Col. Earl H. Perry, prior orders from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, amended to sail Charleston, June 16.
Capt. Richard L. Daniel, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.
Capt. Urho B. Merikangas, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., June 27.
Capt. Maurice C. Davidson, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.
Dental Corps
Maj. Rufus W. Leigh, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., March 15, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Lawrence C. Radford, from Ft.

Washington, Md., and additional duty at Bolling Fld., D. C., to Bolling Fld., D. C., with additional duty at Ft. Washington, Md.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Elwood L. Nye, from Ft. Meade, S. Dak., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.
Lt. Col. Edward M. Curley, from West Point, N. Y., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif., sail N. Y., June 1.

Medical Administrative Corps

Following second lieutenants appointed March 4, to station indicated: Bernard Korn, Carlisle Bks., Pa.; Ennis Dallas Sandberg, Ft. Riley, Kans., and James Thomas Richards, Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Lt. Col. Mason J. Young, to NGB, Wash., D. C., Aug. 19, from Hawaiian Dept.
Maj. David McD. Shearer, from Seattle, Wash., Teaneck, N. J., as Nat. Gd. instructor, sail S. F., June 23.
Capt. Francis X. Purcell, Jr., from Philippine Dept., to Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.
Capt. David H. Tuley, from Panama Canal Dept., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., July 15.
Capt. Thomas A. Lane, from West Point, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.
Capt. Colby M. Myers, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
Capt. William H. Mills, from University, La., to Hawaiian Dept., sail Charleston, July 20.
Capt. Philip R. Gargus, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., June 20, to 2nd New Orleans Dist., New Orleans, La., as Asst. to Dist. Engr., and duty with ORC, 4th CA.
1st Lt. Walter Krueger, Jr., from Potsdam, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 18.
1st Lt. Stephen R. Hammer, to duty with ORC, 2nd CA, in addition to other duties in Buffalo, N. Y.
1st Lt. Bernard Card, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to State College of Wash., sail N. Y., July 18.
1st Lt. Charles R. Broshous, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
1st Lt. Chester W. Ott, from USMA, West Point, N. Y., to 2nd Engr., Ft. Logan, Colo., upon completion of treatment at Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp.
1st Lt. Paul W. Thompson, from Vicksburg, Miss., to Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as student, Sept. 14.
Following officers from duty, 5th Engr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as students, Sept. 11: 1st Lt. Francis R. Hoehl and 2nd Lt. William P. Jones, Jr.
Following officers from Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 12, to Engr. School, as students, Ft. Belvoir, Va.: 1st Lt. Salvatore A. Armogida, 1st Lt. Clarence Bidgood, 1st Lt. John D. Cole, Jr., 1st Lt. Warren S. Everett, 1st Lt. William L. Rogers, 2nd Lt. Edward H. Dillon, 2nd Lt. Karl F. Eklund, 2nd Lt. George A. Finley, 2nd Lt. Linwood E. Funchess, 2nd Lt. David G. Hammond, 2nd Lt. Karl T. Klock, Jr., 2nd Lt. Stephen E. Smith, and 2nd Lt. Richard H. Waugh.
Following officers from Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, to Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va.: 1st Lt. Ellis O. Davis, 1st Lt. John H. Dudley, 1st Lt. Craig Smyser, 2nd Lt. William N. Beard, 2nd Lt. Noel H. Ellis, 2nd Lt. Raymond J. Harvey, 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Hayes, 3rd, 2nd Lt. Oliver G. Haywood, Jr., 2nd Lt. Arthur M. Jacoby, 2nd Lt. John H. Kerkering, 2nd Lt. James B. Lampert, 2nd Lt. Kenneth E. Madsen, 2nd Lt. John D. McElheny, 2nd Lt. Reginald J. B. Page and 2nd Lt. John B. Ripperda.
Following officers from Berkeley, Calif., May 20, to Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as students, Sept. 14, temp. duty, South Pacific Div., Ft. Belvoir, Va.: 1st Lt. Donald A. Elliot, 2nd Lt. Carroll K. Bagby, 2nd Lt. Walter A. Faiks, 2nd Lt. Francis J. Loomis, 2nd Lt. Charles M. McAfee, Jr., 2nd Lt. David McCoach, 3rd, 2nd Lt. James W. Slout, and 2nd Lt. Charles H. Waters.
2nd Lt. Alvin B. Auerbach, from Panama Canal Dept., to Engr. School, Ft. Belvoir, Va., as student, Sept. 14, temp. duty, 5th Engr., Ft. Belvoir, Va.
Following second lieutenants from station indicated to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif., as students: Willard P. McCrone, Ft. DuPont, Del.; Arthur W. Oberbeck, Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Leigh C. Fairbank, Ft. Belvoir, Va., and Jay A. Abercrombie, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

ORDNANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.
Col. Everett S. Hughes, from Pictinnary Arsenal, Dover, N. J., May 15, to office of C. of O., Wash., D. C.
Col. Clarence E. Partridge, from Wash., D. C., July 15, to Hdq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
(Please turn to Page 639)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

March 2, 1939

Capt. Joel W. Bunkley, det. as Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 10, about Aug. 7; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.

Lt. Howard W. Bradbury, det. USS Medusa about June 14; to duty with Insp. of Nav. Matl., Pittsburgh District, Munhall, Pa.

Lt. Ralph S. Clarke, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Philip H. Ross, ora. Nov. 10, modified. To Naval Academy; instead Navy Yd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Ford N. Taylor, Jr., det. Naval Academy in June; to USS Enterprise.

Lt. Steadman Teller, det. Nav. Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., in June; to VS-42 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Fred Connaway, det. USS S-26 about June 24; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) George D. Hoffman, det. USS Lamberton about July 15; to USS New Mexico.

Lt. (jg) Verne L. Skjonsby, det. USS S-27 about Feb. 28; to USS Dolphin.

Lt. (jg) John A. Tyree, Jr., det. USS S-21 in April or May; to USS R-13.

Ens. Frank D. Case, Jr., det. USS Lexington about May 20; to USS Manley.

Ens. Elvin C. Ogle, det. USS Chicago about May 6; to USS Herbert.

Ens. Donald B. Ramage, det. USS Enterprise about May 20; to USS Barry.

Comdr. Franklin C. Hill, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., in July; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Baker, (MC), det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in April; to Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. James A. Fields, (MC), det. Nav. Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. John R. Smith, (MC), det. USS Arctic about May 20; to instn. New York Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Peter C. Supan, (MC), det. Navy Regt. Sta., Chicago, Ill., about April 24; to USS Arctic.

Lt. Robert D. Conrad, (CC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in May; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Asiatic Despatch Orders Dated Feb. 27, 1939
Capt. John H. Magruder, Jr., to command USS Augusta.

Lt. Comdr. Willis W. Pace, det. CO, USS Whipple; to 16th Nav. District.

Lt. Carroll H. Taecker, det. USS Black Hawk; to Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. William H. Kirvan, to USS Black Hawk.

Lt. George W. Wilcox, det. USS Whipple; to 16th N. Dist.

Lt. Jack S. Holtwick, Jr., det. staff, CinC. Asiatic; to 12th Nav. District.

Lt. Edwin R. Duncan, det. USS Black Hawk; to Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Frank C. Acker, det. USS S-37; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Thomas D. E. Langen, det. USS Tulsa; to Nav. Air Station, Seattle, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Floyd C. Bedell, (CEC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to Receiving Ship at New York.

Ch. Bosn. William W. Dyer, det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to USS Wandank.

March 3, 1939

Capt. Turner F. Caldwell, det. Prof. of Nav. Science and Tactics, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., about June 21; to duty as chief of staff and aide, Cdt. 14th Nav. Dist., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Capt. Claude S. Gillette, det. Off. in Chge., Nav. Boiler Lab., Navy Yd., Phila., Pa., about March 15; to duty as Mgr., Navy Yd., Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. Wilder D. Baker, det. ROTC Unit, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn., about June 21; to duty as Prof. of Nav. Science and Tactics, Yale Univ.

Comdr. John W. Gates, det. USS Portland about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Howard K. Lewis, det. 14th Nav. Dist., about April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Buechner, det. USS Neches about July 3; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Benton W. Decker, det. USS Astoria about June 15; to command USS Brazos.

Lt. Comdr. Paul F. Dugan, det. CO, USS R. L. Barnes about May 13; to instn. Nav.

War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. Douglass P. Johnson, duty as air officer, USS Enterprise in May or June.

Lt. Comdr. John B. Lyon, det. CO, VJ-2 (USS Rigel) in June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. James H. McKay, det. CO, VF-2 (USS Lexington) in June; to duty as Carrier Air Group Comdr. (USS Lexington).

Lt. Comdr. Grover A. Miller, det. USS Holland about April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John V. Peterson, det. VS-41 (USS Ranger) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Stanhope C. Ring, det. CO, Patrol Sqdn. 17 in May; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Valentine H. Schaeffer, det. USS Lexington in May or June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William Sinton, det. Carrier Air Group Comdr. (USS Lexington) in June; to staff, Cdg. Genl., Genl. Hdqtrs. Air Force, Langley Field, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Irving D. Wiltzie, det. CO, VB-3 (USS Saratoga) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Edward W. Wunch, Jr., det. USS Brazos about April 14; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Rudolph C. Bauer, det. VCS-4 (USS Pensacola) about May 1; to VJ-2 (USS Rigel).

Lt. Henry R. Dozier, det. VS-5 (USS Yorktown) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Malcolm A. Hufty, det. USS Dunlap about July 3; to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. Otto F. Johanna, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. John M. Kennaday, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to instn. Army War College, Fort Humphreys, D. C.

Lt. Burns MacDonnell, Jr., ora. Feb. 27 revoked; continue duty Receiving Ship at San Francisco.

Lt. Adolph H. Oswald, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to instn. Army War College, Fort Humphreys, D. C.

Lt. Charles S. Weeks, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in May; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) George T. Baker, det. USS Dolphin; to USS New York.

Lt. (jg) Robert O. Bear, det. USS Colorado in June; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Maj. Joseph I. Nettekoven, AQM, on April 1 det. MCB, San Diego, Calif., and ordered home to retire on June 1.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Henry Boschen, on May 1, det. MB, NAD, Dover, N. J., and ordered home to retire on July 1.

Ch. QM Chk. Landreville Ledoux, on arrival U. S., assigned to duty with FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Mar. Gnr. Melvin T. Huff, det. MB, NYd., Mare Island, Calif., to FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

QM Chk. Stanley H. Overman, appointed a Quartermaster Clerk and ordered to Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

Mar. Gnr. John A. Burns, appointed a Marine Gunner and ordered to MB, Puget Sound NYd., Bremerton, Wash.

Mar. Gnr. Harold K. Jackson, appointed a Marine Gunner and ordered to MB, NYd., Charleston, S. C.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

March 4, 1939

Comdr. Lester T. Hundt, det. staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 5, in June; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila., Pa.
Comdr. Henry S. Kendall, det. USS Ranger in June; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Henry M. Cooper, det. VF-3 (USS Saratoga) in June; to command VF-3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. Charles T. Booth, 2nd, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. Bailey Connelly, det. Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va., in May; to USS Henderson as nav. officer.

Lt. Joseph E. Dodson, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. John O. F. Dorsett, det. Naval Academy about June 10; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. Harold B. Edgar, det. USS Nevada about May 27; to command USS R. L. Barnes.

Lt. William E. Gentner, Jr., det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena, Calif.

Lt. Clarence E. Gregerson, det. USS Henderson about May 27; to Naval Academy.

Lt. George A. Hutton, det. Naval Academy about May 7; to Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Lt. Emmet O'Beirne, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. (jg) James O. Biglow, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. Calif. Inst. of

Tech., Pasadena.

Lt. (jg) John L. Chittenden, det. VCS-7 (USS Quincy) in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 10.

Lt. (jg) John F. Fairbanks, Jr., det. USS Kanawha about June 23; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) George O. Hobbs, det. USS Wyoming in June; to Receiving Station, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Samuel A. McCornock, det. USS California about June 24; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Alfred B. Metsger, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. Comdr. Elwin C. Taylor (MC), det. Marine Retg. Sta., New York, N. Y., about April 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Orville W. Cole (MC), granted sick leave 3 months. Wait orders at San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Sidney M. Akerstrom (DC), det. NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., on May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Cedric T. Lynes (DC), ors. Jan. 17 modified. Det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in March; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. George L. Reilly (DC), det. USS Whitney about June 15; to NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. (jg) Rush L. Canon (DC), det. USS Minneapolis about May 22; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Gail T. Curran (DC), det. Naval Academy in May; to USS Minneapolis.

Lt. (jg) John H. Paul (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. about June 15; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Otto H. Schlicht (DC), det. Naval Academy in May; to USS Astoria.

Lt. (jg) Charles J. Schork (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. (jg) Maurice E. Simpson (DC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., about June 15; to USS Antares.

Lt. (jg) Kenneth O. Turner (DC), det. USS Astoria about May 22; to Naval Academy.

Comdr. Charles V. McCarty (SC), det. NYd., Puget Sound, Wash., about Aug. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Gordon S. Bower (SC), det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, T. H., about June 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William T. Hopkins (SC), det. NYd., Phila., Pa., on April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. William E. Woods (SC), det. Receiving Ship at New York; to temp. duty Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. William L. Knickerbocker (SC), det. Receiving Ship at New York; to temp. duty Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Bernhard Tieslau (SC), det. 12th Nav. Dist., in Feb.; to NYd., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Ned J. Wentz (SC), det. Carrier Div. 2, in March; to temp. duty nearest Nav. District north of Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (jg) Walter A. Mahler (CHC), to duty Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) Joseph P. Mannion (CHC), to duty Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Ch. Bosn. Frederick B. Webber, det. USS Falcon; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H.

Ch. Pharm. William A. Washburn, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in May; to Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H.

March 6, 1939

Capt. William A. Glassford, det. C. O., USS Maryland about April 1; to duty as Cdr. Yangtze Patrol.

Capt. George C. Logan, det. Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Ammun. Depot, Dover (Lake Denmark) N. J., in March; to command USS Maryland.

Capt. Fred F. Rogers, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to Nav. Exam. Board, Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Junius L. Cotten, det. Bd. of Insp. & Survey, Pacific Coast Section, Long Beach, Calif., about April 29; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Walter C. Holt, det. C. O., USS Owl in June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Comdr. Rossmore D. Lyon, det. C. O., Patrol Sqdn. 11 in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Wilmer W. Weber, det. USS Utah as engr. officer; to USS Utah as executive officer.

Lt. George W. Anderson, Jr., det. USS Yorktown in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 20.

Lt. John E. Beck, det. Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., in June; to C. O., VJ-1 (USS Rigel).

Lt. Alfred J. Bolton, duty as communication officer, USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. George W. Evans, Jr., duty as asst. fire control officer, USS Lexington.

Lt. Albert Handly, det. USS Enterprise in June; to VT-6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. Phil L. Haynes, det. Patrol Sqdn. 15 in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Hubert M. Hayter, duty as asst. fire control officer, USS Colorado.

Lt. Asel B. Kerr, duty as nav. officer, USS Utah.

Lt. George F. Kosco, det. Nav. Academy about June 10; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. Peter R. Lackner, det. Naval Academy about June 10; to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.

Lt. Charles C. McDonald, det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 14.

Lt. Solomon F. Oden, duty as asst. fire control officer, USS Pennsylvania.

Lt. David B. Overfield, det. Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, about June 16; to c. f. o. USS Wasp and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. Philip S. Reynolds, duty as asst. fire control officer, USS Arizona.

Lt. John E. Shomler, Jr., duty as asst. engr. officer, USS Saratoga.

Lt. Douglas E. Smith, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Victor B. Tate, duty as asst. fire control officer, USS Nevada.

Lt. (jg) Thomas D. Cummins, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to VB-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Richard E. Harmer, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to VS-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) Richard G. Jack, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to c. f. o. aviation unit, USS St. Louis and for duty when comm.

Lt. (jg) William G. Jackson, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to VB-4 (USS Ranger).

Lt. (jg) Edgar G. Osborn, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to VT-2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Stanley E. Ruehlow, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about March 20; to VF-5 (USS Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) George R. Stone, det. Naval Academy about June 10; to instn. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Comdr. Carlton L. Andrus (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., about April 1; to Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept.

Lt. Rae D. Pitton (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in June; to USS Whitney.

Lt. Comdr. Bert R. Peoples (SC), det. USS Whitney in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Schaefer (SC), det. NYd., Boston, Mass., in April; to USS Whitney.

Ch. Bosn. Milo Hazard, det. USS Bobolink in May or June; to NYd., Charleston, S. C.

Ch. Bosn. John J. O'Brien, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., about April 8; to USS Bobolink.

Bosn. Wilson L. Collins, to duty USS Henderson.

Bosn. William J. English, to duty USS Houston.

Bosn. Donald E. Sutherland, to duty Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Carp. George D. Barringer, ors. Feb. 28 revoked; continue duty USS Rigel.

March 7, 1939

Capt. Oscar C. Badger, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to duty as Secy., General Board, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Allen I. Price, det. Cdr. Utility Wing (USS Rigel) abt. May 1; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Edgar M. Williams, det. NYd., Charleston, S. C., abt. May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. John G. Crommelin, Jr., det. BB-3 (USS Saratoga) in June; to command VB-3 (USS Saratoga).

Lt. Comdr. Carl L. Hansen, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., abt. April 20; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Robert F. Hickey, det. CO, Patrol Sqdn. 6, in July; to USS Ranger.

Lt. James A. Adkins, det. Naval Academy in May; to USS S-22.

Lt. Eugene C. Burchett, duty as gunnery officer, USS Texas.

Lt. Carl E. Cullen; duty as asst. engr. officer, USS New Mexico.

Lt. Jesse G. Johnson, det. USS Ranger in May; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. William J. Slattery, det. Patrol Sqdn. 14 in June; to Patrol Wing 5 as communication officer.

Lt. Elery A. Zehner, duty as repair officer, USS Dobbin.

Lt. (jg) Lionel A. Arthur, det. Patrol Sqdn. 9 in June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Francis O. Fletcher, Jr., ors. Feb. 20 modified. To USS Houston instead USS Astoria.

Lt. (jg) Robert H. Kerr, det. USS Childs in May; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) James E. Owens, det. VF-5 (USS Yorktown) abt. March 15; to USS Wichita. Ors. Feb. 23 revoked.

Capt. Edgar L. Woods, (MC), det. Med. Officer in Command of Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., abt. June 5; to duty as Med. Officer in Command of Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Comdr. John H. Robbins, (MC), det. USS Lexington abt. June 24; to Nav. Dispensary,

Long Beach, Calif.

Comdr. Camille M. Shear, (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif., abt. June 19; to USS Lexington.

Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Duncan, (MC), det. USS Louisville abt. May 15; to Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Edwin A. Thomas, (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., abt. May 24; to USS Indianapolis.

Lt. (jg) Alfred F. White, (DC), det. USS Indianapolis abt. April 26; to NYd., Boston, Mass.

Ch. Bosn. Clarence E. McBride, det. NYd., Phila., Pa., abt. June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. Harry A. Bryan, det. 11th Nav. Dist., abt. July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William R. Daniel, det. USS New York in April; to Hdqtrs., 5th Nav. Dist., Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Alexander M. McMahon, uncompleted portion ors. Sept. 27; to home, relieved all active duty, revoked. To USS New York.

March 8, 1939

Comdr. Warner P. Portz, det. CO, USS Moffett abt. July 5; to duty as Cdr. Dest. Div. 28.

Lt. Comdr. James G. Atkins, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash., abt. June 10; to command USS Ogla.

Lt. Comdr. Charles R. Brown, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Comdr. George A. Dussault, duty as C. O., VT-2 (USS Lexington) in June.

Lt. Comdr. Arnold J. Isbell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to command Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. Comdr. Dixwell Ketcham, det. Carrier Air Group Comdr. (USS Saratoga) in May; to USS Saratoga as air officer.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick W. McMahon, duty as air officer, USS Lexington in May or June.

Lt. Comdr. George Van Dears, det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Apr.; Patrol Sqdn. 6.

Lt. Robert G. Armstrong, det. aviation unit, (USS Trenton) in April; to VO-4 (USS West Virginia).

Lt. William I. Darnell, det. VCS-5 (USS Portland) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Howard W. Gilmore, det. USS Dolphin in May or June; to Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, N. Y.

Lt. Henry T. Hodgskin, Jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VF-7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Robert R. Johnson, det. Patrol Sqdn. 5, in May or June; to VS-72 (USS Wasp).

Lt. Julian K. Morrison, Jr., det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. July 1; to cfo USS Sealion and in command when comm.

Lt. Claude W. Stewart, det. USS Yorktown in June; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash.

Lt. Thomas S. Thorne, ors. Jan. 24 modified. To duty USS Chaumont instead of as nav. officer.

Lt. Walter V. R. Vieweg, det. CO, VF-6 (USS Enterprise) in June; to staff, Cdr. Patrol Wing 1, as gunnery and tactics officer.

Lt. (jg) Robert P. Beebe, det. Naval Academy in May or June; to VB-7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. (jg) Burden R. Hastings, det. VT-2 (USS Lexington) in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 18.

Lt. (jg) George O. Kinsmann, det. VT-2 (USS Lexington) in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 18.

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Leach, det. USS Mugford about July 1; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. (jg) James L. P. McCallum, det. USS S-22 in May; to USS S-28.

Lt. (jg) Joseph C. McGoughran, det. USS Selfridge about July 1; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. (jg) Ernest M. Snowden, det. VCS-6 (USS Minneapolis) in June; to VF-7 (USS Wasp).

Lt. (jg) Paul D. Williams, det. USS Williamson in May; to Nav. Academy.

Ens. William R. Lowndes, det. USS Arizona about July 1; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. John D. Reese, Jr., det. USS Nashville about May 22; to USS Roper.

Capt. Thurlow W. Reed (MC), det. USS Relief in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Louis M. Harris (MC), det. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., Pa., in June; to Naval Dispensary, Wash., D. C.

Chief Petty Officer Transfers

Transfers of chief petty officers during the week ending March 4 follows:

John G. Almand, CGM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Mustin.

Clarence W. Bailey, CTM, USS S-23 to Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.

William J. Baker, CQM, NTS Newport, R. I., to USS Sterett.

Willis E. Bateman, CCStd, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Arkansas.

Paul Bedwell, CBM, NAS Norfolk, Va., to USS Rhind.

Alfred J. Belcher, CMSmth, NTS Norfolk, (Continued on Next Page)

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C. P. O. Orders*(Continued from Preceding Page)*

Va., to USS Elliot.
 Matthew J. Berchem, CCStd, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Hammann.
 Robert M. Best, CEM, USS Pickrel to NRS Raleigh, N. C.
 Wallace A. Bibbey, CBM, USS Quincy to NTS Newport, R. I.
 Jean Bonovitch, CGM, RS San Francisco to USS Henderson.
 Dudley A. Bowling, CPhM, N. Hos. Wash., D. C., to USS Henderson.
 Clinton W. Brandon, CGM, USS Partridge to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Charles J. Brush, CMM, USS Reina Mercedes to USS Goff.
 Jakle T. Burch, CPhM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS New York.
 Edward W. Burdick, CQM, USS Dunlap to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Ray C. Burkett, CGM, USS Dent to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Frank R. Cahalan, CCStd, N. Sta. Guantanamo to Fifth District.
 Ralph Caminitti, CMM, USS Downes to NRS Chicago, Ill.
 Ward B. Cannon, CEM, NRS Little Rock to USS Cimarron, cancelled.
 Edward F. Carrigan, CCStd, NAS Norfolk, Va., to USS Mustin.
 John C. Cieplewicz, CGM, USS Porter to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 James F. Coston, CWT, USS Louisville to NRS Little Rock, Ark.
 James H. Danenhower, CQM, NAS San Diego to USS Wilson.
 Joseph R. Davenport, CGM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS St. Louis.
 Walter T. Deiotte, CEM, USS Northampton to Fifth District.
 Stephen C. Downs, CSM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS St. Louis.
 Arnold Drewicks, CWT, NRS Nashville to USS Hammann, cancelled.
 Richard Eldridge, CGM, USS Bagley to NRS New Orleans, La.
 Irving C. Ellis, CMM, RS Phila., to USS Enterprise, cancelled.
 Charles A. Embley, CQM, USS Whippoorwill to NTS Newport, R. I.
 John H. Farrow, CTM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Russell.
 Jack E. Fincher, CGM, Norfolk Nav. Hos., to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Carl A. Fox, CSK, USS Nevada to NRS Houston, Texas.
 Lloyd W. Fraser, CGM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Texas.
 Harold D. French, CQM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Sims.
 Robert C. Gallagher, CCStd, USS Texas to Fifth Naval District.
 Samuel Gallo, CWT, USS Lexington to Fifth District.
 John W. Gans, CMM, USS Barry to NRS Indianapolis, Ind.
 Herman B. Gay, CBM, NAS Lakehurst, N. J., to USS St. Louis.
 Harry F. Gilmore, CWT, USS Balch to NRS Philadelphia, Pa.
 Emmanuel Grenier, CMM, NRS Phila., to Comsubron Two, cancelled.
 John W. Griffin, CMM, N. Hos. Brooklyn to USS Cimarron.
 Julius P. Gutowski, CGM, USS Tennessee to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Morgan H. Hall, CBM, RS Wash., D. C., to USS Hammann, cancelled.
 Roy H. Hanson, CMM, USS Downes to NRS St. Louis, Mo.
 Deane A. Harris, CGM, USS Detroit to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Frank Harris, CPhM, N. Hos. Guam, to Rec. Sta., Wash., D. C.
 James Harrison, CSK, USS Monaghan to NRS Buffalo, N. Y.
 Harlin T. Hawk, CGM, USS Smith to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Edwin T. Henry, CGM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Texas.
 Claude V. Holley, CCStd, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Rhind.
 James E. Horton, CSM, USS Pollack to NRS Buffalo, N. Y.
 George P. Hulbert, CMM, NAS Norfolk, Va., to USS Rowan.
 Johnnie M. Hunt, CCStd, USS West Virginia to Fifth District.
 Coley W. Jay, CGM, USS Saratoga to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Edlow Jones, CBM, USS Aenshnet to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Karl B. Keck, CCStd, NAS San Diego to USS Anderson.
 William J. Kelley, CMM, USS Henderson to NRS Cleveland, Ohio.
 Dwight D. Kilpatrick, CTM, USS Selfridge to Torpedo Sta., Newport.
 William E. Kuhn, CQM, USS Vega to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 William E. Lark, CY, USS Brooklyn to RS New York, N. Y.
 Karl D. Larse, CRM, Fifth District to USS Sterett.
 Frank N. Lewis, CPhM, USS Selfridge to NRS Macon, Ga.
 Hugh K. Malbon, CBM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Mustin.
 Olie C. McAchran, CGM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Sterett.

Henry E. McSorley, CBM, USS Gridley to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 William S. Meadows, CQM, USS Lark to NTS Newport, R. I.
 Cuthbert Menge, CBM, USS Oriole to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Gabriel P. Metress, CBM, USS Detroit to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Forrest W. Meyers, CCStd, NAS San Diego to USS Wilson.
 James M. Miller, CWT, USS Cummings to NRS St. Louis, Mo.
 William F. Milligan, CGM, USS Oglala to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Mauley Mills, CTC, USS California to NTS Newport, R. I.
 John T. Murphy, CGM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Hammann.
 Charles T. Myers, CCStd, USS Fanning to Fifth Naval District.
 Paul Newman, CPhM, FMF Quantico, Va., to N. Hos., Brooklyn.
 Leo Nolan, CBM, USS Manley to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Arthur L. Peterson, CMM, SB New London to Comatron, cancelled.
 Freeman O. Reed, ACM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.
 Henry B. Reeves, CEM, NTS Newport to USS Cimarron.
 James L. Reeves, CSF, USS Saratoga to Fifth Naval District.
 Joseph J. Rezones, CEM, USS New York to NRS Philadelphia, Pa.
 Dan C. Rice, CPhM, USS New York to Norfolk Nav. Hos.
 Albert H. Roberts, CBM, USS Vega to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Michael Rodewald, CCStd, USS Ralph Talbot to First District.
 Maurice R. Roberts, CEM, USS Arkansas to USS Hughes.
 Carl Rodgers, CQM, USS Charleston to USS Hovey.
 Ernest Sabo, CBM, USS Elliot to USS Hammann.
 Ancel B. Smith, CPhM, USS Henderson to Med. School, Wash., D. C.
 Charles W. Stephens, CY, USS Raleigh to Fifth Naval District.
 Stuart H. Sterling, CBM, USS Brooklyn to RS New York.
 Willis F. Stone, CSM, USS Elliot to Fifth Naval District.
 John E. Stout, CBM, USS McCall to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Frank C. Strauss, CEM, USS Cassin to Fifth Naval District.
 Elmo R. Thacker, CQM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Mustin.
 Lloyd J. Thomas, CBM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to USS Yorktown.
 Clarence E. Tremmel, CFC, USS Porter to NTS Newport, R. I.
 Paul E. True, CTM, USS Cachalot to Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.
 William R. Underwood, CGM, USS Cummings to USS Reina Mercedes.
 Max G. Volk, CMM, USS Indianapolis to NRS Baltimore, Md.
 Arthur H. Walton, CSK, NAS Seattle to N. Sta., Samoa, cancelled.
 Maynard W. Wasson, CBM, NTS San Diego to Combasefor.
 Evans W. Watkins, CBM, USS Antares to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 John E. Webb, CTM, USS Plunger to Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.
 Lenox V. Webb, CMM, USS Idaho to Fifth Naval District.
 Ernest P. Wilcoxon, CMM, NRS Nashville, Tenn., to Comsubron Two.
 Herman D. Williams, CBM, USS Vincennes to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Robert M. Williams, CTM, NTS Norfolk, Va., to Comsubron Two.
 Herbert A. Wilson, CBM, USS Dickerson to NTS Norfolk, Va.
 Leon M. Wright, CEM, RS Norfolk, Va., to USS Stack.
 Parks E. Yarbrough, CGM, USS San Francisco to NTS Newport, R. I.
 Bernard H. Yates, CMM, RS Wash., D. C., to N. Sta., Guantanamo Bay.
 Robert W. Youtsey, CBM, Norfolk Navy Yard to USS Rowan.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. L. B. Tollaksen, detached Boston Division, effective about June 6, 1939, and assigned Headquarters.
 Ens. A. W. Johnson, detached plant of Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Michigan, effective upon completion of trials for harbor cutters Nos. 72 and 73, and assigned line duty Itasca.
 Chief Gunner H. S. Harris, detached Boston Division, effective upon relief by Gunner L. H. Hines, and assigned Jacksonville Division.
 Chief Boatswain K. M. Varness, Seattle Division, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective April 1, 1939.
 Chief Boatswain P. T. Johnson, Dix, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective April 1, 1939.
 Gunner L. H. Hines, detached Itasca, effective about April 1, 1939, and assigned Boston Division.


Boatswain (T) J. T. Hagglove, Isles of Shoals Station, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain (L), with rank from March 1, 1939.

Army Orders*(Continued from Page 637)*

Lt. Col. Charles H. Traeger, from Erie Ordnance Depot, Lacarne, Ohio, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.
 Lt. Col. Philip R. Faymonville, from Boston, Mass., to office of Ch. of O., Wash., D. C.
 Lt. Col. John G. Booton, from office of Ch. of O., Wash., D. C., July 30, to San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex.
 Lt. Col. William E. Larned, from Wash., D. C., Sept. 1, to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.
 Lt. Col. Sidney P. Spalding, from Wash., D. C., Aug. 14, to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.
 Maj. Morris K. Barroll, Jr., from Ft. Bragg, N. C., July 10, to office of C. of O., Wash., D. C.
 Capt. Robert G. Butler, Jr., from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
 Capt. Steven L. Conner, from Wash., D. C., July 11, to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.
 1st Lt. Jergen B. Olson, from Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., June 30, to 7th Cav. Brigade, Ft. Knox, Ky.


SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO
 Col. George L. Van Deusen, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 18.
 Maj. William S. Rumbough, from Wash., D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.
 Maj. Clay I. Hoppough, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
 Maj. Joshua A. Stansell, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.
 Maj. Walter C. Ellis, prior orders to NGB, Wash., D. C., June 20, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., amended to NGB, Wash., D. C., May 15.
 Capt. Francis E. Kidwell, from Hawaiian Dept., to staff and faculty SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
 Capt. Merton G. Wallington, from Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 1, to staff and faculty, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
(Please turn to Page 643)



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Simultaneously this week, President Roosevelt and Senator Barkley, the Senate majority leader, described the Neutrality Act as a failure so far as it has contributed to the cause of world peace. The President also declared his disapproval of the proposal for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a referendum on a declaration of war, and Senator Barkley set forth in rather loose terms the foreign policy of the Administration. Immediately following these important expressions, the Senate passed with only eight dissenting votes the increased armament bill, adding 500 planes to the authorization made by the House, and Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee announced that that Committee would begin hearings on a possible revision of the Neutrality Act.

There is little doubt that this activity on the part of the President and the Senate has influenced sensibly the plans of the Authoritarian leaders, especially as it has occurred at the moment when Great Britain and France have greatly augmented their armaments, the British Minister for War has revealed that a British Army of 300,000 men is ready for transport across the channel to join the French in resisting invasion, and the latter are free from the threat of a general strike and, together with England, are participating in a business recovery movement. Other events which unquestionably have played a part in at least delaying aggressive steps by Mussolini and Hitler, have been the victory of the Rebels in Spain and the assurances of Franco that Spanish territory will not be alienated, the greater independence of Berlin being manifested by Balkan states, and the stiffening of Chinese resistance to Japanese operations. Quite possibly, the two Dictators are less concerned over what is transpiring in Europe than they are at the greater power of the Democracies, and the declared intention of this Government to protect its rights and interests by whomsoever assailed. The suggestion that the Neutrality Act may be revised, carries with it an implication that it may be so broadened as to enable procedure not now permitted by its terms. For example, the cash and carry requirement, which expires on May 1, probably will not be continued. In his speech, Senator Barkley pointed out that no one in authority would advocate sending our Army or Navy into the Mediterranean Sea in order to protect Corsica or Tunisia, or any other property belonging to France or Italy, but if the progress of a conflict should result in the destruction of France or England, and in the negotiation of a Treaty of settlement, the successful nation should demand and obtain Trinidad or Jamaica, or any island belonging to France or England lying along the route of our trade or of our National Defense, or of our hemispherical defense in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal, we would not ignore such action but would enforce the Monroe Doctrine. Senator Borah agreed with this declaration. Mr. Barkley further emphasized that we have no desire for territory belonging to, or economic advantage over, any of the South American Republics, and spoke with pride of the present solidarity of the American hemisphere. In this connection, it is of interest that the President will urge Congress to grant a \$50,000,000 gold credit to Brazil for the purpose of strengthening her internal economy, and the Export-Import Bank will allow an additional credit of \$20,000,000. Senator Barkley, interpreting the President's much criticized "quarantine" declaration, addressed against Japan, said that what the Chief Executive had in mind was an effort to insulate or protect our country and our hemisphere from the epidemic of lawlessness with which the world is afflicted. He described the President as opposed to entangling alliances, in favor of international trade, and the removal of barriers therefrom, an advocate of international disarmament, and sympathetic with the peaceful maintenance of political, economic and social independence of all nations. He further observed that "our foreign policy is a policy inspired by the desire for peace, and yet a policy inspired by the desire to protect and defend democracy." * * * It is not our desire to stick our nose in other people's business. * * * We have no desire to send a single soldier to the shores of Europe or Asia to mingle in other Nation's internal affairs, but when by the confluence of influences and the convergence of authority and tendencies, our own democracy, our civilization, not only within the bounds of the United States, but within the Western Hemisphere are endangered, the American people are not so cowardly or supine as to take no note of these circumstances, and to defend the rights and traditions of our people and our nation. * * * In preparing ourselves for defense, we must not only take into account the probabilities, but of the possibilities, of things transpiring which endanger not only our safety in continental United States, but the rights and liberties of American citizens wherever they are enjoyed under the tenets of international law, and our obligation to protect the Monroe Doctrine as a selfish matter."

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Comdr. Rolland R. Gasser, (MC), USN, of the Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., was elected vice president of The Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association to represent the U. S. Navy at the association's annual meeting in Philadelphia on February 28. He was graduated with the class of 1914.

Examinations of candidates for appointment as Lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy Medical Corps will be held at all naval hospitals in the United States and at the Naval Medical School in Washington beginning May 8, 1939. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 32 years at the time of appointment, graduates of class A medical schools, and have completed an internship of one year in a hospital accredited by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons. For full particulars write the Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

A revised health record (Form H) will be issued by the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to cover all personnel of the Navy. In the case of regular or reserve officers and nurses, a health record will be opened for each commissioned officer upon first appointment. In cases of promotion to a higher rank, the present procedure will be used.

Upon completion of the annual physical examination, the descriptive sheet of prior rank, if promotion accrued since the last test, and all medical history sheets containing entries shall be detached from the health record and forwarded to the bureau, attached to the report of the examination.

Upon appointment of a warrant officer or enlisted man to commissioned rank, a new descriptive sheet (physical examination sheet) only shall be made out and inserted as the top sheet. The entire health record shall be retained.

When midshipmen are appointed a health record shall be opened, and when

commission as ensign is issued, appropriate notation shall be made on the cover, a new descriptive sheet shall be made out and the medical abstracts and dental record retained. The balance of the health record—old descriptive sheet, medical history sheets and record of vision and hearing—shall be closed and forwarded to the bureau.

Upon immediate reenlistment or extension of enlistment, a new descriptive sheet shall be made out, cover and abstracts and dental record of previous enlistment shall be retained, and the descriptive sheet of previous enlistment shall be closed and forwarded to the bureau with the medical history sheets.

If the man does not reenlist immediately the entire health record shall be closed and sent to the bureau, and when reenlistment is made a new descriptive sheet shall be made out and the cover, abstracts and dental record of previous enlistment shall be asked of the bureau. Upon transfer to the Fleet Reserve a new descriptive sheet shall be made out, the health record shall be marked "Fleet Reserve" on the cover and forwarded to the Commandant of the appropriate Naval District. The old descriptive sheet and medical history sheets shall be sent to the bureau.

Concerned over the relatively poor showing in a large number of examinations for promotion of members of the Navy hospital corps, the Surgeon General's office has reminded all members of the Medical Corps that one of their duties is to give regular instruction in theoretical and practical work to hospital corpsmen.

All medical and dental officers, chief pharmacists and pharmacists and qualified chief pharmacist's mates were asked to assist hospital corpsmen in preparing themselves for promotion examinations, paying particular attention to those taking examinations for pharmacist's mates first class and chief pharmacist's mates.

The Hospital Corps Handbook, now being prepared will be issued in June as "The Manual of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy, 1939" and should be used for instruction purposes, the Surgeon General said. It is expected to be used as the basis for examinations for hospital corpsmen.

Corps of Engineers—"The Engineer in Modern Warfare" was the topic of a lecture delivered by Col. Stuart C. Godfrey, executive to the Chief of Engineers, before the student chapter of the Society of American Military Engineers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., March 2. Colonel Godfrey was recently elected president of the Washington Post of the Society.

The Washington Post will have as guest speaker at its luncheon meeting March 16, George Fielding Elliot, formerly major in the military intelligence reserve, who will discuss "National Defense." Major Elliot is author of "The Ramparts We Watch" and co-author of "If War Comes." The luncheon, restricted to members of the post and their guests, will be held at the Army and Navy Country Club at 12:30 p. m.

Bureau of Aeronautics—A new type of scout-observation seaplane, embodying even sturdier construction than present planes of that type, has been accepted by the Navy Department after successful completion of a series of tests given by personnel of the Anacostia Naval Air Station.

It is understood that models of the plane will be duplicated and assigned to battleships and cruisers as some of the present observation planes are retired from service. The plane was developed at the Philadelphia Naval Aircraft Factory, and though it represents no radical departures from existing models is generally a better plane all-around and is considered a new model.

Planes of the type of the new model must be extraordinarily sturdy. Not only must they be able to withstand the shock of being catapulted, or of being hoisted from the water in a high sea, but they must be able to land and take off in rough water. The new model, designated as SON-1 by the Navy, successfully landed and took off in rough seas many miles off the Virginia Capes, with Lt. Patrick Henry, one of the Navy's crack pilots, at the controls, and Lt. Comdr. Howard L. Young acting as observation and engineering officer.

A comprehensive survey of aerological records for the past ten years is being made by the Fleet Air Aerological Section, at San Diego, Calif., to obtain data for the construction of temperature and ceiling curves which will enable forecasters in the area to predict more accurately the forming and clearing of low clouds from May to November.

Persons new in the San Diego section, it is expected, will find the curves helpful in giving information which was gained only by experience by the older flyers. Former investigations into the use of temperatures and ceiling data in forecasting clearing have proved profitable.

Air Corps—Lt. Col. Ralph H. Wooten, Military Attache at the American Embassy in Santiago, Chile, has forwarded to the War Department a letter received by him from Commodore of the Air Armando Castro L., Commander in Chief of the Chilean Air Force. The Chilean Air Force Commander's communication was in response to a letter from Colonel Wooten thanking him for the courtesies extended to the personnel of the United States Army Air Corps during their recent visit to Chile.

The letter read in part: "In sincerely thanking you for your courteous expressions, I can not do less than state that I have deplored, as have my comrades in aviation, not to have been able to honor in suitable form these ambassadors of the air from the noble nation of the United States of North America which, by great sacrifice and complete understanding of human relations and in a true spirit of consolation for a stricken country, it has sent to us that aid for the victims of the recent catastrophe in the south. This country, however, could not feel deserted because of the valuable material and moral aid which it has received from all the countries of the two Americas as well as from those of a great many of Europe.

"It would have been a great satisfaction to the undersigned and his companions in arms to have offered brilliant hospitality to these brave aviators; but the sadness on one hand and the necessity of attending to the devastated area on the other, made it impossible to comply only in part with the desire to demonstrate to these intrepid visitors all of our appreciation and admiration for the splendid flight they made, sacrificing themselves on the altars of pain and of human understanding."

Yangtze Patrol Command—Capt. William A. Glassford, commanding officer of the USS Maryland, has been ordered to duty as commander of the Yangtze Patrol, Asiatic Fleet, to succeed Rear Adm. David M. LeBreton, who is under treatment at Mare Island Naval Hospital for an arm injury. Captain Glassford will be detached from the Maryland about April 1. He will be succeeded by Capt. George C. Logan, now inspector of ordnance at Lake Denmark, N. J., Naval Ammunition Depot.

The new Yangtze commander, a graduate of USNA class of 1906, has been com-

manding officer in turn of the USS Shaw, Chauncey, Radford, Montgomery, Pecos, Tracy, and Maryland. As commander of the Shaw he was commended for his courageous conduct when that vessel collided with HMS Asquithian Oct. 9, 1918, but was saved from being a total loss and was brought safely in port, though her bow had been sheared off. As commander of the Pecos and Tracy, with additional duty as commander of Destroyer Division 38, Capt. Glassford has already seen Asiatic service. He has also been an adviser to the Argentine Navy Department, leaving that post in 1937 to command the Maryland.

Captain Logan, a graduate of 1903, has commanded the Ammen, Stribling and Melville and, in 1929-30, the South China Patrol.

Army Medical Department—Lt. Col. George F. Lull, MC, USA, was elected vice president of The Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association to represent the U. S. Army at the association's annual meeting in Philadelphia on February 28. He was graduated with the class of 1909.

Several Boards have been appointed in the office of the Surgeon General's Office to study methods of simplifying administrative details of the medical department. The Medical Department personnel composing board to determine the annual and general ratings of medical department officers consists of Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank (Dental), Col. Wm. L. Sheep (Medical), Lt. Col. Raymond A. Kelsner (Veterinary). Board to study methods of simplifying administrative details of the medical department: Col. Albert G. Love, MC; Col. Ernest R. Gentry, MC; Lt. Col. Charles G. Souder, MC. Personnel of Board for review of manuscripts for publication: Col. Ernest R. Gentry, MC; Col. James E. Baylis, MC; Lt. Col. Joseph R. Darnall, MC. Board for review of books and periodicals for procurement and distribution: Col. Ernest R. Gentry, MC; Lt. Col. Joseph R. Darnall, MC.

Bureau of Navigation—A new edition of the Landing-Force Manual has been prepared by the Bureau of Navigation. Distribution of the publication to all ships and stations will be begun immediately, it was stated here this week. Battleships, aircraft carriers and training stations will receive 25 copies each of the manual; cruisers and tenders, 15 copies; gunboats, submarine bases and air stations, five copies; submarines, eagles, mine sweepers, tugs, and naval stations and districts, one copy, and destroyers, mine layers and auxiliaries, two copies each.

Army Industrial College—President W. S. Knudson, of General Motors Corporation, will lecture before the Army Industrial College, Thursday, March 16, on "The Automotive Industry." Due to the popularity of Mr. Knudson who has in previous years spoken at the college, the lecture will be held in the larger Public Health Service auditorium, it was stated this week at the college. The entire student body of the Army War College has been invited to attend the lecture. Assistant Secretary of War Johnson also may attend.

Naval officers in Maritime Commission—Numerous letters are being received by the Maritime Commission from Naval Officers who are apparently under the impression that there are many available positions on the Commission. Such is not the case.

Aside from the fact that Retired Naval Officers can draw but one salary from the Federal Government, the following pertinent facts are pointed out by the Bureau of Navigation:

(a) The U. S. Maritime Commission is under Civil Service and there are few exempt jobs, most of which are highly technical, such as lawyers, naval architects and marine engineers. These exemptions are filled.

(b) The maximum pay given for any work on the Maritime Commission (except commissioners themselves, who receive \$10,000 a year) is \$9,000. This is given only to Directors of Divisions. Most of the salaries of those employed even under the specialist's class, range from \$3,600 to \$5,600 a year.

Quartermaster Corps—Examinations for the three first grades of enlisted men will be held by the Quartermaster Corps from April 10 to 15, it was stated this week. Applications by men wishing to take the tests have already been filed here, and examination papers will shortly be distributed.

Promotion lists for master, technical and staff sergeants will be issued in July, after papers are graded and standings determined. The list will become effective Nov. 1.

Astoria to Japan—The USS Astoria, heavy cruiser, has been designated by the Navy Department to transport to Japan the remains of the late Mr. Hiroshi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States. The Astoria, Capt. Richmond K. Turner, commanding, is now enroute from Culebra to Annapolis where it will take aboard the former ambassador's remains, sailing for Japan March 18.

Following the death of Mr. Saito in Washington last month, President Roosevelt offered the services of a heavy cruiser in taking his remains to his native land, an offer which was immediately and gratefully accepted by the Japanese government. The President's offer of a Navy vessel was unusual in that such ships are customarily offered only in cases where an actual ambassador has died at his post of duty. It was prompted by the high regard in which Mr. Saito was held by Americans.

Medical Administrative Corps—As a result of an examination held November 14-18, 1938, the following-named candidates have been selected for appointment as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps, Regular Army: Claud Dale LaFors, Bellingham, Wash.; Bernard Korn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ennis Dallas Sandberg, Kansas City, Kans., and James Thomas Richards, Austin, Tex.

These candidates have been selected for appointment under the Act of Congress approved June 24, 1936, which limited appointments of officers in the Medical Administrative Corps to graduate pharmacists.

Appointment of Navy High Commands—It is quite likely that announcement will be made next week, probably about March 16, of the new slate of high commands for the United States Fleet. Shifts in bureau chiefs at the Department may be released earlier. It is understood that the changes in fleet commands have been decided upon but that announcement is being withheld until after the completion of the critique of Fleet Problem XX, now being conducted at Guantanamo.

Semi-Automatic Rifle—The War Department has announced that pending the publication of revised regulations on Infantry drill, the following precautions will be carried out:

"Whenever troops equipped with the U. S. rifle, cal. .30, M1, are formed under arms, pieces are immediately inspected at the commands: 1. Inspection, 2. Arms, 3. Lock Pieces. M1 rifles are likewise inspected at dismissal by the commands: 1. Inspection, 2. Arms, 3. Port, 4. Arms. Triggers are pulled at the command 4. Arms."

Supplement No. 2, Standard Nomenclature List B-21, Sept. 15, 1937, which will be published as Technical Regulations 1300-30K, U. S. rifle cal. .30, M1, contains other safety precautions that are to be observed by troops armed with the M1 rifle.

Chemical Warfare—During the second half of February contracts were awarded under the Chemical Warfare Service to a total of \$21,270. Largest item was \$14,016 for paraffined cotton duck. Other items were for dies and tools, shunts, resistance boxes, galvanometers, rheostats, tubes, furnaces, and potentiometer indicators.

Capt. Ernest W. Brown (MC), USN, who has specialized in naval aspects of chemical warfare for some years, has prepared an interesting paper on "War Gases and the Navy" which appears in the current issue of the Naval Institute Proceedings. Captain Brown was assigned as the medical research representative of the Navy to the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army from 1925 to 1928, during which period he lectured on the medical aspects of gas. He has prepared numerous reports and published articles in this field. Also he was advisor to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the subject from 1931 to 1935.

Captain Brown concludes that gas, when utilized by naval forces, will be largely limited to persistent agent but only supplementary to high explosive. He points out, however, that the projection of vesicants in some form appears to be practicable and states that there is no need to emphasize the imperative necessity of protective measures to meet it.

Discussing collective protection against gas at sea, Captain Brown writes: "A consideration of this aspect of the subject must necessarily take into account the possible effects of gas at sea. This naturally raises the question as to the offensive status of gas versus that of high explosive. While gas is a recognized combat arm in land forces, it remains as supplementary to high explosive and is particularly applicable to certain tactical situations with respect to personnel casualties. In modern naval warfare the main objective is destruction of material and high explosive is unquestionably superior to chemical agents in this regard. Nonpersistent gases would not appear to be a serious menace at sea. The dispersion of toxic gas or smoke clouds is mainly dependent upon weather conditions. Rain, high winds, a heavy sea or a dead calm would all be adverse. The length of time during which a ship under way would be exposed is likely to be brief. It appears that the effect of such gases would be chiefly harassing, that is, they would compel masking.

"The possibility of gas shell penetrating into the working compartments of a ship releasing high concentrations of toxic gas in confined spaces must be considered. This would necessitate masking and therefore seriously hamper the efficiency of working parties in repairing the damage due to hits.

"The most serious gas menace is the mustard spray or bomb projected by aircraft. Here we have to deal with liquid contamination of exposed personnel and of decks, hull, and superstructure, inclusive of material requiring frequent handling, such as exposed weapons, rigging, cables, boats, etc. If the outer envelope is incompletely sealed dangerous concentrations may invade the interior, especially if the gas collects in the vicinity of ventilation intakes. The collective protection of the ship, as on land, is a defensive organization against gas which includes a system of gas sentries, gas alarms, and anti-gas personnel; the last named to be responsible for operating the ventilation system for the exclusion of gas from working compartments wherever possible and to the decontamination of the ship.

"The importance of decontamination of material and personnel needs no emphasis as fighting efficiency will largely depend on the effectiveness of this procedure. A ship contains the living spaces of hundreds of men who are crowded in a small area with no possibility of leaving the vessel at sea, and with the hazard of carrying contamination from the active bridge or upper decks to the living quarters below. Decontamination from liquid vesicants will be a laborious and protracted procedure in view of the varied nature of the material exposed to such contamination. The procedure for personnel and their clothing would be based upon that practiced by land forces but would be complicated by many factors."

National Guard—There are now on order for the National Guard 2,500 of the new M1 semi-automatic rifles, Maj. Gen. Albert J. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, told the House Appropriations committee during hearings on the supply bill. Deliveries are expected to begin April 1 and the total is expected to be in the hands of troops by July 1.

The 1940 appropriations bill which has passed the House, provides for an additional 10,000 semi-automatics for the National Guard. Thus, General Blanding pointed out, they will have 12,500 by July 1, 1940.

Cavalry—As the result of an inquiry made during the course of the hearings on the Army appropriation bill it has been shown that the Mechanized Brigade at Ft. Knox now has in its hands more machine guns than the entire United States Army had on April 6, 1917.

As might have been expected, Representative Ross Collins, an opponent of the use of horses in the Army, did considerable questioning on the subject when Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, chief of cavalry, appeared before the committee. General Herr, however, contended that Cavalry can function most effectively when both the horse and the machine are employed. In the course of an excellent statement on the subject, General Herr said: "Mechanized cavalry is well suited for attack on the enemy's sensitive points at some distance from the front. Horse cavalry is ideal for relatively close-in attacks on similar enemy objectives, especially in the area where motor vehicles are too vulnerable to enemy fire. Here the battlefield mobility of horse cavalry, which means its ability to cross streams, rough terrain, dense woods, and all types of close country faster than other troops, and the great flexibility of its fire power, may well be decisive. Some people picture cavalry fighting only in the old boot-to-boot charge on horseback. Nothing could be further from the truth. Nowadays, whether cavalry attacks mounted or dismounted, it does so in open formations; several waves of men at distances of several hundred yards, with individuals in each wave at intervals of 5 yards or more apart. This formation reduces the effect of enemy

fire and our attack is supported by all the modern means of combat, that is, attack and bombardment aviation, artillery (including antiaircraft and anti-mechanization units), smoke, tanks or combat cars, machine guns, mortars, and antitank weapons.

"In case anyone may think that the above discussion is purely theoretical, I should like to remind the committee that in Spain General Franco started out 2½ years ago with no horse cavalry at all. He now has, according to latest reports, over 50 horse squadrons. A successful commander does not add useless units to his army in the midst of war. It is my fixed opinion that, although in some cavalry missions it may be better to use horse cavalry alone or mechanized cavalry alone, on the whole the best results can be accomplished by using them together. Gentlemen, I have an abiding faith in the future of cavalry and am convinced that it will give a good account of itself in any war in which this Nation is involved provided it is given the proper strength, is properly organized and trained in peace and in time of war is assigned proper mission by the army commander."

Quartermaster Corps—Progress being made under the construction program with PWA-WPA funds is evidenced by announcement this week that a total of \$278,748.43 was awarded in contracts for the last half of February. Included in the total are the following items: Window shades for Barracks, Fort Brady, Mich., \$250.00; Linoleum and Asphalt Tile in Barracks, Ft. Brady, Mich., \$5,267.00; Electrical work for F. O. and C. O. Quarters, Delaware Ordnance Depot, N. J., \$1,400.00; Plumbing and Heating for F. O. and C. O. Quarters, Delaware Ordnance Depot, N. J., \$5,885.00; Dispensary, Delaware Ordnance Depot, New Jersey, \$32,604.00; and Asphalt Tile for 30-man and 250-man Barracks, Ft. Douglas, Utah, \$969.00.

Also motor vehicle awards totalling \$232,373.43 were announced. These included 167 Trucks, 1½-ton (LC) 4 x 2, \$143,136.97; 556 Trailers, ¾-ton, 2-wheel Cargo, \$87,004.91, and 1 Ambulance, Metropolitan, \$2,231.55.

Ordnance Department—The Special Machinery Program moved forward this week with an announcement by Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson that awards totaling \$81,463.06 were made for the purpose during the last half of February. Largest contract was one for alcohol rectification equipment at a cost of \$31,740. Other items included drilling, milling and profiling machine; drilling, milling and tapping machines; precision type boring machine and precision thread grinder, and horizontal honing machine.

Col. Everett S. Hughes now assigned at Picatinny Arsenal, will be relieved there about May 15 when he will come to Washington for duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance. Col. Clarence E. Partridge now on duty in the Chief's office will be relieved July 25 and assigned to Ft. Sam Houston for duty at Eighth Corps Area headquarters.

Command of the San Antonio arsenal has been assigned to Lt. Col. John G. Booton, who will be relieved of his present duty in Washington, July 30.

Field Artillery—Action of the House Appropriations committee, later supported by the House, in virtually eliminating from the Army supply bill the funds for the modernization of 75 mm gun carriages, occasions considerable disappointment in the service. The committee apparently proceeded under the assumption that the 105 mm would replace the 75's. However, it is pointed out by the Department that the 75 will continue to be used for Infantry support and the 105's employed for counter battery work.

In the estimates the Department had asked funds for 44 75 mm M-2 carriages. These would have provided for the rearmament of Regular Army active units with this modern weapon and also would have provided an additional battery for the Military Academy. The committee reduced the funds so as to provide for only four new carriages.

Other Field Artillery items retained in Ordnance service and supplies portion of the bill were outlined to the committee by Maj. Gen. R. M. Danford, chief of Field Artillery, as follows: "There are funds requested for eight adapters for the 155-millimeter howitzer, M-1918A1. They are required to provide high-speed carriages for units of the initial protective force. There are also funds requested for one battery of 105-millimeter howitzers. That is to provide one battery for extended service test of newly developed modern matériel. There is also provision for 75 aiming circles, M-1. That is to provide this modern item of essential fire-control equipment for active units of the Regular Army. There is also provision for one battery of 75-millimeter field howitzers, M-3A1, complete. That is to replace a nonstandard pilot battery for use by artillery assigned to the mechanized force. There is also provision for five heavy tractors, M-1. That is to provide prime movers for one battery of heavy artillery now equipped with half-track trucks which were provided originally for service tests in 1934. This test is completed, the vehicles are about worn out, and further use of this type of vehicle is undesirable because of excessive maintenance cost.

"Under Research and Development," General Danford said, "we are asking for the following: An antitank gun not exceeding 75 millimeters in caliber; the continuance of the development of the 105-millimeter howitzer; one battery of 8-inch howitzers for extended service tests. We are also asking for provision for the continuance of the development of a modern, longer range 155-millimeter howitzer; for limbers and caissons for the 75-millimeter howitzer, horse-drawn; for a boot or carrying case for the semi-automatic rifle; for an investigation of the suitability of commercial track-laying vehicles for field artillery use or their adaptation thereto; also movement of field artillery carriages by wheeled tractors; and for improvements in the 75-millimeter howitzer and the development of close-support accompanying weapons."

Fourth Army Exercises

Presidio of San Francisco—The following tentative assignments in connection with the Fourth Army Command Post Exercise to be held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., between the dates of Aug. 5-19, 1939, are announced:

1. Director—Maj. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, USA. Assistants to the Director—for the planning and preparation of the Exercise) Col. Ralph Talbot, Jr., FA, Col. William F. Sharp, GSC, and Maj. Matthew B. Ridgway, GSC.

2. Chief Umpire—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Sweeney, USA. Deputy Chief Umpire—Col. Charles H. Mason, Inf., and Executive Assis-

tant—Col. William N. Porter, CWS.

3. Key Assignments of Players:

a. Commanding General, Fourth Army—Maj. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, USA; Chief of Staff, Fourth Army—Brig. Gen. George Grunert, USA; Deputy Chief of Staff—Col. Ralph Talbot, Jr., FA; A. C. of S., G-1—Lt. Col. John E. Creed, Inf.; A. C. of S., G-2—Col. Homer R. Oldfield, GSC; A. C. of S., G-3—Maj. Matthew B. Ridgway, GSC; A. C. of S., G-4—Col. Wm. F. Sharp, GSC, and Adjutant General—Maj. Wm. E. Bergin, AGD.

b. Corps Commanders—VII Corps—Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges, USA; IX Corps—Brig. Gen. Walter E. Prosser, USA, and XIX Corps—Brig. Gen. Henry T. Burgin, USA.

Appointment of General Officer

President Roosevelt on March 7 sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Edwin M. Watson, FA, USA, to be a brigadier general of the line March 31. The Senate Military Committee yesterday acted favorably on the nomination.

Announcement was made at the White House that Colonel Watson, who has been military aide to the President since June 1, 1933, will be retired immediately following his promotion and will become one of the President's secretaries, replacing James Roosevelt who resigned to go into the motion picture industry. It is understood that Colonel Watson will take over the duties as "liaison" secretary and also, during the absence of Marvin H. McIntyre, one of the President's other secretaries, will handle the President's appointments.

Colonel Watson was born at Enfala, Ala., on Dec. 10, 1883. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Virginia, and upon graduation in 1908, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry.

Colonel Watson first served with the 11th Infantry at Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), Wyoming, from May, 1908, until October, 1910. He was then detailed as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Frederick A. Smith, who was then commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. He remained on that duty until the summer of 1912, when he was transferred to the 24th Infantry, and sailed to the Philippine Islands for duty with that regiment. Returning from the Philippines in July, 1915, he was assigned to the 28th Infantry at Galveston, Texas, and in September of that year, was transferred to Washington, D. C., for duty as Assistant to the Officer in Charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, and as Military Aide to President Wilson, in which capacities he served until May, 1917. His next service was with the 3d Field Artillery at Eagle Pass, Texas, and Fort Myer, Virginia, until July, 1917, when he was ordered to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for a three months' course as student officer at the Field Artillery School. Upon completion of that course, he was ordered to Fort Myer, Virginia, where he organized Battery A and the 1st Battalion of the 12th Field Artillery.

Sailing for France in January, 1918, Colonel Watson commanded the 1st Battalion, 12th Field Artillery, Second Division, in the Toulon-Troyon defensive sector south of Verdun, March-April; in the Aisne defensive northwest of Chateau Thierry, June-July; in the Aisne-Marne offensive south of Soissons, July; and in the St. Mihiel offensive, in September. On June 2-3, he reconnoitered positions and placed his battalion in firing position as the first American field artillery unit to go into action at the Bois de Belleau. For gallantry in action in making this reconnaissance, he was awarded the Silver Star (United States), the Croix de Guerre (France), and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross (United States). During the St. Mihiel offensive on September 12-13, he again commanded the advance field artillery battalion of the Second Division, and was again cited in Second Division orders and in French Army orders for gallantry in action during the capture of Thiaucourt. These citations resulted in the award of the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star and a Palm to the Croix de Guerre.

In October, 1918, Colonel Watson was transferred to the 152d Field Artillery Brigade, Seventy-seventh Division, with which organization he participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive as brigade adjutant.

Shortly after the close of hostilities, Colonel Watson was ordered to Paris as Chief of the Military Section of the American Peace Commission, and as Junior Aide to President Wilson. Returning to the United States in the summer of 1919, he remained on duty as Junior Aide to the President, in Washington, D. C., until May, 1920.

Colonel Watson then returned to France, where for two years he attended French Army artillery schools at Nancy and Fontainebleau, and served with French artillery units. From February to July, 1923, he was on duty with the 15th Field Artillery at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; from September, 1923, to June, 1924, he was a student officer at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; from August, 1924, to June, 1926, he was Executive Officer of the Field Artillery Group, Organized Reserves, Second Corps Area, New York City; and from September, 1926, to June, 1927, attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Upon graduation from the Command and General Staff School, Colonel Watson was ordered to Belgium as Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Brussels. He was also accredited to the Netherlands and Luxembourg. He served as Military Attaché for four years, returning to the United States in the Spring of 1931.

From June, 1931, to December, 1932, Colonel Watson was on duty in New York City

as Unit Instructor with the Field Artillery Group, Organized Reserves, Second Corps Area. In January, 1933, he was ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty in the Office of the Secretary of the General Staff, and on June 1st of that year, was detailed as Military Aide to President Roosevelt, on which duty he remains at the present time.

Colonel Watson has been awarded the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and has received the following decorations: Chevalier of Legion of Honor (France), Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium), Officer of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), Commander of the National Order of the Southern Cross (Brazil), Silver Cross (Sweden), Star of Abdon Calderon, first class, (Ecuador), Croix de Guerre with Palm (France), Order of Danilo I, third class (Montenegro).

Brigadier General in Air Corps

Upon the recommendation of Secretary Woodring, the President this week sent to the Senate the nomination of the following officer for appointment as Wing Commander with temporary rank of Brigadier General:

Col. Jacob E. Fickel to succeed Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who assumed command of the General Headquarters Air Force on March 1, 1939, and who previously was in command of the 1st Wing, GHQ Air Force at March Field, Calif.

The Senate Military Committee yesterday voted to report the nomination.

Colonel Fickel was born in Iowa on January 31, 1883. He enlisted in the Regular Army on March 11, 1904, and served as a private, corporal, sergeant, and 1st sergeant, Company "K," 27th Infantry, until February 28, 1907, when he accepted appointment as second lieutenant of Infantry.

Colonel Fickel served with the 13th Infantry at Fort Wm. McKinley, to March 1, 1915; and at Camp McGrath, to March 15, 1917. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to duty as instructor, Citizens' Military Training Camp, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and on Nov. 29, 1917, was ordered to Washington, for duty as Chief, Commission Branch, Personnel, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, in which capacity he served until May 23, 1918. After attending the course of instruction at Rockwell Field, Calif., to Nov. 19, 1918, he commanded Carruthers Field, Tex., to Jan. 25, 1919.

Colonel Fickel was then ordered back to Washington, where he served in various capacities in the Office Chief of Air Service to March 1, 1921. He was Trustee, Treasurer, Comptroller, United States Spruce Production Corporation, Portland, Oregon, until June 12, 1922, when he returned to Washington, for duty as Chief, Supply Division, Air Service, remaining there until June 30, 1924. He was Survey Officer and Inspector, Bolling Field, D. C., to October 5, 1924. He was graduated from the Air Corps Technical School, Langley Field, Virginia on June 18, 1925, and remained at that station until Aug. 7, 1925 as Commanding Officer, Reserve Officers' Camp. He attended the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to June 30, 1926, and after graduation served as Executive, Materiel Division, McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, to April 25, 1927. He attended the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, graduating on July 30, 1927. He was Executive Officer, Materiel Division, Dayton, Ohio, to Aug. 11, 1930, when he was ordered to the Army War College, Washington. Upon graduation, June 30, 1931, he was assigned to duty as Chief, Buildings and Grounds Division, Office Chief of Air Corps, Washington, to Feb. 20, 1935. He was Commandant, The Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, to June 3, 1936, during part of which period he also commanded the Air Corps Training Center. He was then assigned to duty as Air Officer, Ninth Corps Area and Fourth Army, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Stuart's Nomination

In accordance with the request of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the Navy Department this week ordered Capt. Harry A. Stuart, USN, before the Naval Examining Board. Subsequently, the Department informed the Committee that Captain Stuart had been adjudged physically and mentally fit for promotion to the rank of rear admiral.

It is expected that, in view of these examinations, the Senate Naval Committee will favorably report the nomination of Captain Stuart. Members of the committee already have made it evident that they do not dispute the right of the President to promote Captain Stuart despite the fact that he was not selected by a selection board under the law.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 639)

Capt. Harold O. Bixby, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Myer, Va.
1st Lt. Kenneth F. Zitzman, from Columbus, Ohio, to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
2nd Lt. Victor H. Wagner, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.
2nd Lt. Eugene R. Patterson, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 18.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. A. H. BLANDING, C. of NGB
Lt. Col. Holland L. Robb, (CE), from office of Chief, NGB, Wash., D. C., Aug. 1, to Baltimore Engineer Dist., Baltimore, Md., as asst. to dist. engr.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. Stephen W. Winfree, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 25, to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.
Col. John K. Brown, prior orders from New York, N. Y., Feb. 1, to 9th Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kans., amended to 1st Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex., sail N. Y., June 1.
Col. Guy Kent, from Wash., D. C., June 15, to duty with ORC, Boston, Mass.
Col. Clarence L. Luginger, from Ft. Riley, Kans., July 1, to ORC duty, 2nd CA, New York, N. Y.
Maj. Murray H. Ellis, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.

Maj. Rinaldo L. Coe, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Maj. William B. Bradford, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., June 30, to Cav. School, Ft. Riley, Kans., duty with staff and faculty.
Capt. Wallace H. Barnes, from Philippine Dept., to Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.
Following captains from West Point, N. Y., June 30, to 1st Cav. Div., at station indicated, temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18: Alexander M. Miller, 3rd, Ft. Bliss, Tex., and Woodbury M. Burgess, Ft. Clark, Tex.

Capt. Loren D. Pegg, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.
Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr., from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., June 1, to Hdq., 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

1st Lt. Albert E. Harris, from West Point, N. Y., June 30, to 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.
1st Lt. Sherburne Whipple, Jr., from Ft. Riley, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.
1st Lt. Edwin H. J. Carns, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.
1st Lt. Joseph E. Bastion, Jr., from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Panama Canal Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., August 1.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Peter C. Schroder, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.
Ch. Joseph O. Ensrud, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Lt. Col. Yarrow D. Vesely, Omaha, Neb., March 31, to 68th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Lt. Col. Clifford H. Tate, from Ft. Sill, Okla., June 15, to N. Y., NGB, N. Y., as instructor, FA.
Lt. Col. Paul V. Kane, from Philippine Dept., of Univ. of Okla., Norman, Okla.
Lt. Col. John M. Jenkins, Jr., from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to duty with ORC, Birmingham, Ala., sail S. F., May 3.
Lt. Col. Milton H. Taulbee, from Birmingham, Ala., March 31, to 13th FA Brig., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Lt. Col. William H. Cureton, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty in connection with recruiting.
Maj. Edward S. Ott, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Infantry School, July 1, duty with staff and faculty.

Maj. Charles W. Glover, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., Aug. 1, to Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.

Maj. Frederick H. Black, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to N. Y., N. G., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., as instructor, FA.

Capt. Richard J. Handy, from West Point, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 18.
Capt. Mark McClure, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ala. Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., as student.

Capt. Francis W. Cray, from Chicago, Ill., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. Barne Furuholmen, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Capt. John E. Porman, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.

Following captains, from station indicated to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30: Joseph F. Trent, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Harry P. Storke, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Frederick G. Stritzinger,

IV, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Foster J. Tate, Ft. Benning, Ga., and Harvey W. Wilkinson, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Robert M. Montague, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

1st Lt. William F. Ryan, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Following first lieutenants from station indicated to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30: Irvin R. Schimmelpfennig, Ft. Hoyle, Md.; Daniel N. Sundt, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Luster A. Vickery, Ft. Hoyle, Md.; Robert W. Timothy, Ft. Sill, Okla., and Robert H. Booth, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. William Taylor, Jr., prior orders to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., June 1, amended to sail Charleston, July 20.

1st Lt. George M. Wertz, Jr., prior orders from Philippine Dept., to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C., amended to USMA, West Point, N. Y., July 15.

1st Lt. Bernard Thelen, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.

1st Lt. Ronald LeV. Martin, prior orders from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., June 24, amended to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty, 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., sail S. F., Aug. 9.

1st Lt. Theodore W. Parker, from West Point, N. Y., June 28, to 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Donald C. Little, from West Point, N. Y., June 28, to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Harry B. Packard, from West Point, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC
Col. Henry W. T. Eglin, retired July 31, by own application.

Maj. Verne C. Snell, from Hawaiian Dept., to Logan Senior High School, Logan, Utah.
Maj. Alexander H. Campbell, from West Point, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. Willard W. Scott, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Panama Canal Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., August 1.

Capt. Allison R. Hartman, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to 62nd FA, Ft. Totten, N. Y., amended to USMA, West Point, N. Y., July 15.

Capt. William L. Richardson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Robert T. Richardson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.

Capt. Frederic L. Hayden, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Edward Barber, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Hawaiian Dept., temp. duty, 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y., sail N. Y., July 18.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23: John E. Metzler and Patrick W. Guiney, Jr.

1st Lt. Charles G. Dunn, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Monroe, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.: Harrison A. Gerhardt, Sidney F. Gilpin, Kenneth R. Kennerick, Tom V. Stayton and Robert A. Turner.

1st Lt. Peter S. Peca, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to duty with USA Mine Planter "Gen. J. Franklin Bell," Ft. Worden, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

2nd Lt. Monte J. Hieck, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to 62nd C. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. Thomas N. Glimperling, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, April 15, to duty with ORC, 8th C. A., Denver, Col.

Lt. Col. James A. Stevens, from Ft. Benning, Ga., July 1, to Va. NG, Lynchburg, Va., as instructor, Inf.

Lt. Col. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., from instructor, Inf. School, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Claud E. Stadman, from Ft. Benning, Ga., June 28, to 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Russell P. Hartle, from Newport, R. I., 65th Inf., Puerto Rico, sail N. Y., June 14, temp. duty 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Allen F. Kingman, to duty with ORC, 3rd C. A., June 16, in addition to other duties at Wash., D. C.

Maj. Clinton E. Fonters, prior orders from Panama Canal Dept., to duty with Nat. Gd., Sanford, Fla., amended to Nat. Gd., Orlando, Fla.

Following Majors from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to duty with ORC at station indicated: George E. Kraul, 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill.; Karl E. Henlon, 9th C. A., Seattle, Wash.; Floyd Marshall, 8th C. A., Colorado Springs, Colo., and John W. O'Daniel, 6th C. A., Detroit, Mich.

Maj. Robert J. Hoffman, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., June 1.

Maj. Bryant E. Moore, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Univ. of Ill., Champaign, Ill.

Maj. Edwin W. Piburn, from Panama Canal Dept., to S. Dak. State College of Agri. and Mech. Arts, Brookings, S. Dak.

Maj. Severne S. MacLaughlin, from Westminster, Md., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 1.

Maj. Ralph B. Watkins, from Storrs, Conn., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.

Maj. Frank A. Jones, from Portland, Maine, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.
Maj. Marlin C. Martin, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Kans. State College of Agriculture & Applied Science, Manhattan, Kans.

Maj. Milton B. Halsey, from duty with GSC, Hdq., Ft. Shafter, T. H., Hawaiian Dept., Sept. 1, to duty with Inf., Hawaiian Dept.

Maj. Ingomar M. Oseth, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to office of C. of Inf., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Laurence B. Kelsor, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Laurin L. Williams, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. William D. Powell, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Kenneth S. Anderson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to N. Y. NG, Buffalo, N. Y., as instructor.

Maj. Adlai C. Young, from Howe, Ind., July 1, to duty with ORC, Houston, Tex.

Maj. Earl F. Paynter, from Ft. George Wright, Wash., Aug. 1, to Univ. of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Maj. Martin D. Barndollar, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student, C. and G. S. School, to duty with C. and G. S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. William J. Glasgow, Jr., from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

Following captains from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.: James R. Davidson and Edwin J. Van Horne.
Capt. John H. Kane, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

Capt. Paul A. Hollister, (PS), from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to home and await retirement.

Capt. William R. McMaster, to QMC, Ft. Snelling, Minn., as asst. to QM, March 15, from 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Thomas V. Webb, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as instructor.

Capt. William J. Junzmann, from Milwaukee, Wis., July 31, to 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.

Capt. Jesse E. Graham, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., June 1.

Capt. Landon J. Lockett, from Philippine Dept., to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. Hans C. Jepsen, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., July 1, to Minn. NG, Mankato, Minn., as instructor.

Capt. Clarence M. Virtue, from Ft. Benning, Ga., June 1, to 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

Capt. Ralph W. Zwicker, from West Point, N. Y., to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, sail N. Y., July 18.

Capt. Edward H. Bowes, from West Point, N. Y., to 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., Calif., sail N. Y., July 18.

Capt. Ralph A. Koch, from West Point, N. Y., to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., sail N. Y., July 18.

Following officers from station indicated to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14: Capt. Ray E. Marshall, Ft. Devens, Mass.; 1st Lt. Charles P. Baldwin, Ft. Dix, N. J., and 1st Lt. Samuel P. Kelley, Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak.

1st Lt. James K. Woolnough, from Hawaiian Dept., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., July 15.

1st Lt. Charles P. Bellean, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala., amended to duty with QMC, Ft. Benning, Ga., June 16.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to station indicated: Felder P. Greer, 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., Calif., and James D. Wilmoth, 3rd Tank Co., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Following first lieutenants from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept., sail Charleston, July 20, temp. duty Ft. Montrie, S. C.: William G. Barawell, Jr., James L. McGhee, Dennis J. McMahon, William J. Muller, Jr., Charles W. G. Rich, Joseph E. Williams, and Elmer W. Grubbs.

1st Lt. Lawrence B. Babcock, prior orders from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., March 1, amended to sail S. F., May 2.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Stearns, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.

1st Lt. William F. Train, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

1st Lt. Raymond C. Adkisson, prior orders from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., revoked.

1st Lt. George L. Van Way, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., sail S. F., June 23.

1st Lt. Paul J. Bryer, prior orders from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga., as student, Inf. School, amended to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 11.

1st Lt. Forrest Caraway, from Ft. Benning,

Ga., to 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, sail Charleston, July 20, temp. duty Ft. Montrie, S. C.

1st Lt. John M. Kemper, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Donald Washington, from Philippine Dept., to 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F., Calif.

Following officers from Ft. Benning, Ga., as students, Inf. School, to Ft. Benning, Ga., as students, Inf. School, 1939-40 Communications course: 1st Lt. Claude L. Bowen, Jr., 1st Lt. James L. Dalton, 2d, 1st Lt. Thomas B. Evans, 1st Lt. Louis D. Farnsworth, Jr., 1st Lt. Allen H. Foreman, 1st Lt. Ralph D. McKinney, 1st Lt. John Neiger, 1st Lt. Julius D. Stanton, 2nd Lt. Earl F. Holton, 2nd Lt. William L. Longley.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC
Col. Alfred H. Hobley, retired July 31, upon own application.

Col. Byron Q. Jones, from Ft. Humphries, D. C., and Bolling Fld., D. C., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

Lt. Col. Harold A. Strauss, temp. appointed Colonel, Feb. 18.

Maj. William C. Morris, (Capt.) rel. from additional duty with ORC, 8th C. A.

Maj. Aaron E. Jones, from Langley Fld., Va., March 13, 1939, to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

Maj. Franklin O. Carroll, (Capt.) from Ingwood, Calif., to Wright Fld., Ohio, sail S. F., March 25.

Maj. Rex K. Stoner, from Hampton, Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.

Maj. Louis N. Eller, (Capt.) temp. appointment of Major vacated, March 19.

Capt. James R. Andersen, prior orders from Hawaiian Dept., to Kelly Fld., Tex., amended to USMA, West Point, N. Y., July 15.

Capt. Benjamin W. Chidlaw, rel. from duty as member of Aeronautical Board, Wash., D. C., to duty with Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Charles B. Winkle, from Panama Canal Dept., to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

1st Lt. Lamont Saxton, from Barksdale Fld., La., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

PROMOTIONS

Lt. Col. Donald H. Connolly, CE, promoted to Colonel, Feb. 18.

Lt. Col. Raymond F. Fowler, CE, promoted to Colonel, Feb. 18.

Ch. Alva J. Brasted, (Lt. Col.), promoted to Colonel, March 3.

Maj. Farragut F. Hall, QMC, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 18.

Maj. Francis A. Byrne, Inf., promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 18.

Maj. Carlton C. Starks, MC, to Lt. Col., March 1.

Capt. David M. N. Ross, Inf., promoted to Major, Feb. 18.

Capt. Robert B. McClure, Inf., promoted to Major, Feb. 18.

Capt. Dean M. Walker, MC, to Maj., March 5.

1st Lt. Joseph Rich, MC, to Capt., March 7.

1st Lt. William C. Harrison, MC, to Capt., March 7.

TRANSFERS

Maj. Owen M. Marshburn, (FA), QMC, transferred to QMC, March 3.

1st Lt. Jeremiah F. Rodenhauer, (CAC), OD, to OD, March 3.

1st Lt. Ferdinand M. Humphries, (CAC), OD, to OD, March 3.

1st Lt. James D. Sams, (Inf.), OD, to OD, March 3.

2nd Lt. Andrew O. Lerche, CE, to AC, Feb. 18, from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Allen C. Rowe, QMC, from Panama Canal Dept., to Hdq., 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

W. O. James K. Wilson, QMC, from Columbus, Ohio, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., June 14.

W. O. Aaron H. Bonnell, Hdq., 4th C. A., resignation accepted.

W. O. William L. Alf, from Wash., D. C., June 10, to home and await retirement.

W. O. Harry M. Kieve, prior orders from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to AGD, Hdq., 3rd C. A., Baltimore, Md., amended to IGD, Hdq., 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y.

RETIREMENT OF EXLISTED MEN

Following retired March 31:

St. Sgt. Rafael Ballesteros, DEMI, as captain.

M. Sgt. William B. Smith, Inf.

M. Sgt. George E. Stone, Cav.

Tech. Sgt. Raymond E. Well, MC.

Tech. Sgt. Allen W. Politt, QMC.

Cpl. Juan Gacias, Inf.

M. Sgt. Edward P. Wyrnchowski, Inf.

M. Sgt. George D. Stillson, OH.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with MC
1st Lt. Charles Wilbur Hoffmann, Med. Res., ordered to active duty March 8, to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.; to home, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8.

(Please turn to Page 645)

THE Army capitulated to the Navy and the Marines yesterday when the weekly "Ride" was held at Ft. Myer, flag officers of those two branches of the Service being guests of honor.

Headed by the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. William D. Leahy with Mrs. Leahy, they formed a group some sixty strong, as most were accompanied by their wives or other ladies of their families. Previous to the exhibition the company was entertained at luncheon by the Commandant of the Fort, Col. George S. Patton, Jr., and Mrs. Patton, and after the ride, again entertained at the tea-dance which is always a feature of these thrilling events.

In the company of honor guests were Rear Adm. T. C. Hart, Rear Adm. George T. Pettengill, Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, Rear Adm. Harold Bowen, Maj. Gen. Holcomb, USMC, Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, Rear Adm. Christian J. Peoples, Rear Adm. Charles S. Butler, Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, Rear Adm. John Downs, Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquart, Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, who came up from Annapolis for the occasion.

Also present were Rear Adm. Ralston Holmes, Rear Adm. Frank H. Sadler, Rear Adm. Andrew C. Pickins, Rear Adm. Walter B. Woodson, Rear Adm. Albert T. Church, Rear Adm. Stanford C. Hooper, Rear Adm. Robert S. Ghormley, Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Brig. Gen. James T. Butrick, USMC, Rear Adm. Spencer Wood, Ret., Gen. Clayton Vogel, Gen. Seth Williams, Gen. Russell B. Putman, Col. Edward A. Ostermann, all of the Marine Corps; and Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General USMC.

Mrs. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, was a guest and was accompanied by her son, Mr. Douglas Hall, and her two house guests, Mrs. Churchill Young of Richmond, Va., and Miss Margaret Conley of Frederick, Md., whose engagement to Mr. Hall has just recently been announced.

Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Boschen, chief of finance of the Army, and Mrs. Boschen entertained in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker of San Francisco who are visiting Maj. Joel F. Watson, USA, and Mrs. Watson at their home in Wyoming ave.

At the party given last Saturday some of the guests were the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Malin Craig, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams, Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, chief of the Signal Corps, and Mrs. Mauborgne, Maj. Gen. Henry Gribbins, quartermaster general, and Mrs. Gribbins; Col. and Mrs. George B. Hunter, Col. and Mrs. Shekerjiam, Col. and Mrs. Shepherd L. Pike, Col. and Mrs. Harry H. Pritchett, Col. and Mrs. Clarence C. Harvey, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Floyd C. Galloway, of Bolling Field, Major and Mrs. Joel F. Watson, Major and Mrs. Frederick J. de Rohan of Baltimore, Major and Mrs. James E. Epperly, Major and Mrs. William Roberts, Major and Mrs. David Watts, Major and Mrs. Carnes Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Claud B.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mickelwait, Capt. and Mrs. Neal D. Franklin, Capt. and Mrs. John C. Grable, and Capt. and Mrs. James Haley.

Gen. and Mrs. Roschen were guests at the joint dinner party given by Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Holden, and Lt. and Mrs. C. T. Caldwell recently when they entertained some fifty guests at the Shoreham.

Capt. J. R. Hornberger, USN, and Mrs. Hornberger will entertain at a dinner party Wednesday, March 15.

Lt. Comdr. Edward C. Ewen, USN, and Mrs. Ewen have taken an apartment for the spring season, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg of Washington, D. C., has gone to West Point to visit her son, Capt. Elvin R. Heiberg and Mrs. Heiberg, and her daughter, Mrs. Eleazar Parmly 3rd, and Capt. Parmly.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Maroney left Ft. Myer the end of this week for Okmulgee, Okla., to visit his parents before going on to Puerto Rico for station in June.

Col. and Mrs. William Rupertus have as their guests at the Marine Barracks, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price who have recently arrived from Shanghai, and who are being cordially welcomed here in Washington, D. C., by a round of parties. Some of their hosts have been Col. and Mrs. A. A. Vandergrift, and Major and Mrs. W. P. T. Hill. Col. and Mrs. Price have taken a house in Washington and will move into it shortly.

Capt. John Beverly Pollard, USN, and Mrs. Pollard, who have been spending some time in Florida have returned north and spent last week-end with Mrs. Pollard's mother, Mrs. Frank B. Galtier in Baltimore.

Mrs. Walter I. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan who is on maneuvers with the fleet, has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Hunt, stationed at Quantico and has spent some time at Virginia Beach. She is preparing to leave Quantico for New York, as Captain Jordan will on his return from the Caribbean go to New York, having been ordered to duty at the World's Fair.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bernard have returned to their station, Ft. Thomas, Ky., after a month's leave spent seeing friends and relatives in the northern states. Among the cities they visited were New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and were guests while there of Maj. and Mrs. Harry Hagan. At Ft. Sam Houston, they were with Capt. and Mrs. M. B. Stoker, Jr., Mrs. Stoker being Mrs. Bernard's niece. Before returning home they spent a week at Ft. Sill, Okla., with their eldest daughter and son-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Sampson, Jr. Their last stop was Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to visit Maj. and Mrs. E. P. Earle.

Mrs. Walter C. Babcock, widow of Col. W. C. Babcock, is at the Governor's Club Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, during Col. and Mrs. Thomas P. Bernard's absence from Ft. Thomas, Ky. Mrs. Babcock is Colonel Bernard's sister.

Mrs. Raymond Payne, wife of Lt. Raymond Payne of the USS Astoria is visiting her parents Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Duncan Brown in Brussels, Belgium. Mrs. Payne will return to Long Beach in June to join Lieutenant Payne.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, widow of the late Col. Cornelius Gardener, USA, has left Washington, D. C., where she passed the winter season and is at Williamsburg Tavern, Williamsburg, Va., during Lent. Mrs. Gardener is en route to her home "Casa Tayabas," Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mrs. Donald McMahon, wife of Lt. (Please turn to Page 646)



MRS. WALTER B. BAYLESS, wife of Ensign Walter B. Bayless, USN, who before her marriage on Feb. 25, 1939, was Miss Carolyn Howard.

Weddings and Engagements

A pretty romance of the Service culminated in the marriage February 22 of Leslie Bratton, daughter of Col. Rufus S. Bratton, USA, and Mrs. Bratton, and 2nd Lt. John H. Van Vliet, Jr., Inf., USA, son of Maj. John H. Van Vliet, whose friendship began when she was four and he was five and their respective fathers were on duty at West Point. They went to the post kindergarten together, and played in the back yards of their parents' quarters. Capt. Bratton was then an instructor in French at the Academy and Capt. Van Vliet taught mathematics. Later each pater familias was promoted to the rank of major; they came together again for duty at Ft. Leavenworth, and Jack Van Vliet was a student at the Westworth Military Academy near the post, and Leslie was still, at fourteen, his best girl. When Leslie went to Japan with her father, who was then Military Attache at the U. S. Embassy, and Jack was a cadet at West Point, the air mail kept them in touch with one another. Then fortune turned the wheel again, and Col. Bratton came to Washington, D. C., for station, and Col. Van Vliet to Washington, Pa., while young Jack was on duty at Ft. Washington, Md., and last month he and Leslie were married at the Bethesda Chapel in the National Cathedral.

Brig. Gen. E. P. Moses, USMC, of the Naval War College at Newport, and Mrs. Moses announced at a luncheon Saturday last, the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth A. Moses, to Lt. Charles L. Banks, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Banks of Newark, N. J. They will be married in the early summer.

Miss Barbara Burney, daughter of Mrs. Hance Burney of New York, was married Saturday night in the Church of the Transfiguration to Lt. Brewster Ward, USA, AC, son of Mrs. Hamilton Ward of Buffalo and the late Mr. Ward, who was at one time Attorney General of New York State.

Mrs. Charles Hulett of Brick House, Chestertown, Md., has announced the engagement of Miss Barbara Hubbard, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hubbard of Black Mountain, N. C., to Mr. Henry A. Mustin, son of the late Capt. Henry C. Mustin, USN, and of Mrs. George D. Murray, the latter a sister of Mrs. C. Phillips Hill and Mrs. George Barnett, widow of General Barnett, wartime Commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps.

Miss Hubbard has made her home with

Mrs. Hulett since the death of her parents. The wedding will take place in October.

Mrs. Murray has arrived in Washington, D. C., to be with her sisters, before taking a house here in the Spring, when she will be joined by Captain Murray who is in command of the USS Langley. The three sisters are cousins of the Duchess of Windsor.

Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, aunt of the Duchess, who went abroad to spend Christmas with the Duke and Duchess at Antibes, France, and later to go with them to Paris, where they have a town house, has just returned to Washington and taken possession again of her apartment which she leased during her absence to Captain and Mrs. W. W. Galbraith.

Comdr. Nelson Winslow Pickering, USNR, and Mrs. Pickering have announced the engagement of their daughter, Nancy, to Dr. William Jameson Neidlinger, of Hartford, with the wedding tentatively scheduled for late next fall.

Commander Pickering, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1908, resigned shortly after the World War and has made his home in Ansonia, Conn. Active in the Naval Reserve, he now commands the Connecticut Naval Militia, and is naval aide to Gov. R. E. Baldwin.

From Panama comes word that Lt. Comdr. Clarence H. Pike, USN, commanding officer of the U. S. S., J. Fred Talbot, and Mrs. Frances R. Hodges of Washington, D. C., were married Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, in Balboa.

A marriage of interest in Army circles took place a few weeks ago at the Ft. Sam Houston Chapel when John Huie de Russey, Second Lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, son of Maj. and Mrs. Rene E. de Russey, QMC, Washington, D. C., was married to Miss Katherine Louise Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Simmons of San Antonio, Tex. The Rev. Father Edward P. Harrison, O. B., of St. Mary's Church, performed the ceremony. The chapel was artistically decorated with white gladioli, calla lilies, stock and larkspur.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a creation of white satin, fashioned with heart-shaped neckline, bodice of softly shirred folds across the front and back, leg-o'-mutton sleeves, fitting tightly from elbow to wrist. The skirt extended into a long train. A three strand necklace of pearls, a gift from the bridegroom, was the bride's only ornament, and she carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her veil of tulle was held in place by a band of natural orange blossoms caught to a halo cap of the tulle.

Miss Lois Atkinson was her sister's maid of honor. The matron of honor was Mrs. W. E. Hubbard. The bride's maids were Miss Marjorie H. de Russey, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Katherine Wilkinson. Miss Atkinson wore a gown of chartreuse and orchid net over an orchid taffeta foundation. Her halo cap and slippers were of chartreuse. The other attendants wore gowns of the same color scheme.

Each bride's-maid carried a colonial bouquet of tiny pink roses and various colored sweet peas. A dainty frill of orchid and chartreuse outlined her bouquet.

The little flower girl was dressed exactly like the bride's maids and carried a similar colonial bouquet. Lee James Phillips, Jr., a cousin of the bride was ring bearer.

A reception at the Woman's Club followed. Mrs. Simmons wore a corsage of blue Dutch Iris with her gown of peach faille taffeta. Mrs. de Russey was in wine colored lace interwoven with a silver thread. Her bouquet was of white gardenias.

The bride cut the wedding cake with Lieutenant de Russey's sword. Presiding at the table were Mesdames Thomas R. Lentz, O. E. Alexander, C. M. Reeves, H. A. Moos, Lillian Kah, Rosalie Loring, R. L. Benham and Miss Hattie Louise Bierschwale, assisted by Misses Frances Shannon, Madeline de Russey Higley and (Please turn to Page 646)

Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.
March 10, 1939

Many guests will arrive on the post tomorrow to attend the afternoon and evening performance of the annual "100th night" show, presented by the Dialectic Society, of the Corps of Cadets. The play, "About Face," was written and directed by Cadet Karl F. Ockershauser, of the first class, and Cadet Henry R. Brewerton, of the second class, and the music was written by Cadets Donald C. Beere, John Miller, Frederick H. Foerster and Lt. Francis E. Resta.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Otis K. Sadler, of Baltimore, are the week-end guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Danielson.

Col. and Mrs. Jacob L. Devers have as guests this week-end Mrs. Elmer Franklin Rice and her son, Mr. Louis Rice, of Germantown, Pa.

Miss George Ann Smith, of Washington, is passing this week-end as the guest of Lt. and Mrs. Alexander Graham.

Miss Gladys Milne, of Oradell, N. J., is the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Smythe.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Coursey's guests include Capt. and Mrs. Hilton E. Heineke, who are en route from Schofield Barracks, T. H., to their new station at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Bradley, the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Omar N. Bradley, of Washington.

Miss Bobette Hayden, who is a student at Mt. St. Vincent's, in New York, and Miss Peggy Giffen, of New York, are guests this week-end of Maj. Clair H. Armstrong and his daughter, Miss Betty Armstrong.

Mrs. Church M. Matthews departed this week for East Lansing, Mich., where she will pass ten days as the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. George Wildrick.

Miss Dorothy Anderson, the daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jonathan W. Anderson, of Washington, has arrived on the post. Miss Anderson will pass this week-end as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Pfeiffer and will be the guest next week of Col. and Mrs. Clifton C. Carter.

Mrs. Joseph M. Cummins, the wife of Brigadier General Cummins, of Boston, and her daughter, Miss Alleen Cummins, are the week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. George C. McManus.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Evan H. Humphrey, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., are the guests this week-end of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Wood. Their son, Cadet Evan Humphrey, Jr., is a member of the second class.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. George W. Ewell, of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Ingram, of Brooklyn, are guests this week-end of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William E. Chambers.

Lt. and Mrs. George R. Mather will have visiting them over the week-end Mrs. Mather's mother, Mrs. Roderick L. Carmichael, of Washington, and Lieutenant Mather's mother, Mrs. James E. Mather, also of Washington.

Mrs. Robert E. York and her daughters, the Misses Mary and Barbara York, of Providence, R. I., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Weikert.

Guests this week-end of Capt. and Mrs. William I. Allen are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lahey, of Newburgh, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Beland Sager and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larson, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat will have visiting them Mrs. Delvert L. Jackson, of Brookline, Mass., and her daughter, Miss Jane Jackson, who is a student at Briarcliff Manor Junior College.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

March 7, 1939

Rear Adm. Watt Tyler Cluverius is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John S. Crenshaw.

Lt. and Mrs. Richard F. Stout entertained at a cocktail party on Friday afternoon in the Red Room of the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Hilliard, widow of Comdr. Robert B. Hilliard, and her daughter, Miss Grace Hilliard, left on Monday for St. Petersburg, Florida, where they will stay for several weeks. Mrs. Willson, wife of Capt. Russell Willson and their daughter, Miss Mary Willson will occupy the Hilliard's house in their absence.

Mrs. Bartlett, wife of Comdr. Owen Bartlett, sailed Saturday on the Aquitania from New York for England where she will visit her mother.

Mrs. and Mrs. Clarence M. White entertained at a tea on Sunday afternoon in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Clarence M. White, Jr., who left on Monday for the West Coast.

Mrs. Schetty, wife of Lt. Comdr. G. L. Schetty was the guest on Friday night of Miss Maude McDougal at the Women's Press Club gridiron dinner at the Willard Hotel in Washington.

Mrs. Grider, wife of Lt. John M. Grider, gave a bridge luncheon on Monday at the Officers' Club in honor of her aunt, Mrs. F. P. Jacobs and Miss Porter of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Jacobs who came here to see her son Midshipman F. P. Jacobs, Jr., and Miss Porter are the house guests of Lt. and Mrs. Grider.

Mr. Nathaniel Matson Terry, Jr., son of the late Commodore and Mrs. Nathaniel M. Terry, has returned to his home in Old Lyme, Conn., after visiting Mrs. Barton Keen and Miss Sara Longacre Keen.

Miss Grace Bruce Gallant, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Gallant of Longmeadow, Mass., was the guest for the week-end of Miss Lorraine Elliott.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained at dinner on Saturday night before the boxing matches at the Naval Academy in honor of Miss Margaret Holland of New York.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

March 5, 1939

Pacific Coast Club is the setting this afternoon of a smartly-appointed reception and tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. MacGowen of San Pedro in honor of the new commanding officer at Ft. MacArthur, Col. Edward Stockton, Jr., and Mrs. Stockton, and staff officers of the commandant and their ladies.

Invitations were issued to 150 Army, Navy and civilian guests for the affair in the club library, which is decorated with a profusion of Spring blossoms.

Among Navy hostesses of the week was Mrs. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, wife of Rear Admiral Rowcliff, who entertained Tuesday at one of the series of informal teas that she is giving while the fleet is away.

Friends have just said adios to Mrs. John Morris Smeallie and her daughter, Miss Ann Smeallie, who have gone to New York to meet the admiral upon his arrival after he has been detached from USS Indianapolis. Following a month on the East Coast, the Smeallies will return here and sail May 1 on the President Coolidge for Manila, where Rear Admiral Smeallie will take over his new duties as Commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District, with headquarters at Cavite. The Smeallie's young son, John Morris, Jr., will continue at U. C. L. A., where he is a sophomore.

Comdr. and Mrs. Spry O. Claytor, who are en passant between Philadelphia and the Orient, are house guests of Mrs. Albert G. Noble, wife of Comdr. Noble. They are spending the week-end in Palm Springs with another sister and brother-in-law. Comdr. Thales S. Boyd, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Boyd, who have recently acquired a winter home at the desert resort. Comdr. and Mrs. Claytor are to sail from San Francisco March 18.

Mrs. Ralph Kephart, wife of Lt. Comdr. Kephart, is visiting Mrs. W. M. Thompson, having come from San Francisco. Mrs. Thomas J. Kelly, wife of Lt. Comdr. Kelly, and her mother, Mrs. S. L. Weldon, have gone to San Diego to remain until April.

Assembling last night in the home of Mrs. H. D. Power, wife of Lt. Comdr. Power, USS New Mexico, were seven Navy matrons temporarily "widowed" during the cruise. This was one of a series of Saturday night dinners which help them pass the time.

Fifteen service set friends enjoyed a bridge supper in the home of Mrs. K. J. Christoph, wife of Lt. Comdr. Christoph, with Mrs. Alfred R. Richards as cohostess.

Mrs. John G. Crawford, wife of Lt. Comdr. Crawford of USS Maryland, entertained Thursday in Virginia Country Club for twenty-five guests, the luncheon being in honor of Mrs. Abel T. Bidwell, wife of Captain Bidwell, new commanding officer of USS Chicago.

An informal supper and bridge party was given Monday night by Mrs. Carroll Taber Bonney, wife of Lt. Comdr. Bonney of the Argonne in her East First Street home. Special guests were Mrs. Paul T. Crosby wife of Lt. Comdr. Crosby (MC) of the San Diego Naval Hospital, and Mrs. Roger Mackey, wife of Comdr. Mackey (MC), who motored from San Diego and have been guests the past week of Mrs. L. L. Pratt, wife of Capt. Pratt (MC), of the Argonne. Six other service set matrons were invited to the party.

Officers' Wives Club will elect temporary officers to serve until October, when members meet in Coast Club Tuesday. Mrs. W. M. Thompson, program chairman, will present Mrs. A. J. Richter of Philadelphia and Los Angeles in a talk on astrology. Mrs. William A. Glassford, hospitality chairman, will be in charge of the social tea following the program.

Navy Doctors' Wives Club are meeting tomorrow in Lakewood Country Club for luncheon, a program and bridge, with Mrs. Charles Tinsley, W. H. Funk, George H. Mills and A. P. Morton as hostesses.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

March 5, 1939

San Diego has been the scene of many celebrations in the last week in honor of the squadron of ships from the Peruvian Navy, commanded by Captain Carlos Rotalde, during its stay here.

The officers and men of this small fleet enjoyed themselves immensely in San Diego, and they made quite an impression on the officials and other people here.

One of the highlights of their entertainment was the pleasant, enjoyable dinner given by Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, Commandant of the 11th Naval District, at his quarters at

the Naval Air Station at North Island on the night of March 3.

Captain Carlos Rotalde, commanding the squadron, and his next senior officers, Captains Thornberry, Argumedo, and Williams, and their staffs, together with the Mayor of San Diego, Mr. Percy Benbough, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Donald Hansen, the Chairman of the Military and Naval Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Howard Worth, Brig. Gen. James J. Meade, USMC, Commanding General of the Base Troops of the Marine Corps, Base, Capt. Byron McCandless, USN, Commanding Officer of the Destroyer Base, Capt. E. T. Root, USN, Chief of Staff of the District, Comdr. A. E. Montgomery, USN, Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station, and Comdr. H. L. Grosskopf, USN, Aide to the Commandant of the District, were among those present.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

March 7, 1939

Lt. and Mrs. J. D. Sams and Lt. and Mrs. J. O. Baker entertained a large group of friends at a Washington Birthday Party at the Officers' Club.

The A. P. G. Dramatic Club will present Noel Coward's Comedy "Hay Fever" on Saturday evening. Capt. J. D. Crawford, Jr., is director of the play and the cast consists of Mrs. H. U. Wagner, Mrs. D. J. Crawford, Mrs. J. D. Sams, Mrs. G. W. White, Maj. W. Warner, Lt. H. C. Thayer, Mrs. J. A. Barclay, Lt. G. F. Powell, Lt. G. W. White.

Mrs. G. W. Outland, Mrs. F. H. Harrison, Mrs. J. A. Barclay, Jr., were hostesses on Monday for the Ladies' afternoon Club.

The Ordnance School Class of 1939 entertained the Post at dinner and a dance on March 3rd. During the evening there were several delightful entertainments. A Philippine Folk Dance was given by Mrs. E. L. Jurado and Lt. F. Juan. They wore native costumes and were assisted by Lt. M. Q. Salientes, Lt. B. Alejandro, and Lt. E. L. Jurado. Mrs. P. N. Gilson danced a Hula dance. The Ft. Hoyle Orchestra entertained with a skit Little Nell, and an original Hunters' Trial was run in the ballroom with three classes entered by the hosts, hostesses and guests.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

March 4, 1939

The anticipated arrival at this Post of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Terry de la M. Allen, and Capt. and Mrs. Gilman C. Mudgett will be of special interest to El Paso society. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of Mrs. William Frances Robinson and the late Mr. Robinson of El Paso, and Mrs. Mudgett is the former Nancy Williams, daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Williams and the late Mr. Williams, of the city. Both marriages took place several years ago when Colonel Allen and Captain Mudgett were stationed for duty at Ft. Bliss. It is also interesting to note that Mrs. James Lawton Collins, wife of a new Brig. Gen., is a former El Paso resident, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart. General Collins was aide de camp to General Pershing in 1914 as a lieutenant when the marriage occurred. Three of the bridesmaids later married army officers. They are now the wives of Col. A. D. Surles, now on the General Staff of the Army in Washington; Maj. W. T. Neal, Ret.; and Maj. Vincent Meyer. Mrs. Meyer is a sister of Mrs. Collins. Col. and Mrs. Shields Warren will entertain Peter Hurd when he comes to El Paso this month to sketch an old Butterfield stagecoach in connection with a mural of the Southwest. Mr. Hurd lives in New Mexico and is a polo-playing artist. His ranch is known as the "Sentinel," located near San Patricio, N. M. He maintains a polo team of cowhands on the ranch. Mr. Hurd learned to play polo while attending the Military Academy at West Point.

Miss Elizabeth Mudd, daughter of the late Arthur D. Mudd, Field Director of the American Red Cross at Ft. Bliss, has been named president of the city council of the El Paso Chapter of the American Junior Red Cross.

Three sons of Warrant Officer Herman Webel, director of the Seventh Cavalry band, Ft. Bliss, are helping to earn their way through the El Paso College of Mines with their talent for music. They are, Kenneth, 21; Herman, 20; and Louis, 18. All of them are actively interested in dance band and orchestra work and are versatile musicians, each playing several instruments.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

March 1, 1939

The fourth horse show of the winter was held Saturday night, Feb. 25, at lower riding hall, Fort Leavenworth. An exhibition polo game was won by the "blue team," composed of Capt. C. N. Noble, Capt. E. C. Greiner and Maj. A. C. Smith, with a score of eight to five. Winners in the five horse show classes were:

Girls' riding class: Valentino, ridden by Miss Peggy Crowell, first; Lucy Lee, ridden by Miss Shirley Dockler, second; Miss Ash-ton, ridden by Miss Phyllis White, third, and

Betty Lou, ridden by Miss Margaret Moore, fourth.

Boys' riding class: Miss Poppy, ridden by Bert Stubblebine, first; Miss Crews, ridden by Robert Martin, second; Clyde, ridden by Peyton Cook, third, and Reno Dora, ridden by Andrew McFarland, fourth.

Ladies' riding class: Oso, ridden by Mrs. Floyd Marshall, first; Miss Poppy, ridden by Mrs. John F. Bohlender, second; Smarty, ridden by Mrs. John H. Fye, third, and Artilla, ridden by Mrs. Vincent J. Esposito, fourth.

Hacks, thoroughbred type: Lancer, ridden by Lt. Col. P. R. Davison, first; No-a-bit, ridden by Capt. Z. W. Moores, second; Sis, ridden by Mrs. Sally Slade, third, and King Ott, ridden by Capt. William S. Biddle, fourth.

Handy jumpers: Fannie Carlin, ridden by Mrs. George R. Draper, first; Secret Gold, ridden by Mrs. P. J. Mueller, second; Hawkshaw, ridden by John Coffey, third, and Sunday, ridden by Mrs. C. A. Wilkinson, fourth.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 643)

1st Lt. James Edward Tate, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.; to home, New Orleans, La., Sept. 9.

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Stanley Teaford Wenrick, Air-Res., rel. from active duty Langley Fld., Va., to home, Dayton, Ohio, March 9.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Lt. Col. Thomas Redman Goethals, Med.-Res., ordered to active duty, March 27, to AGD, for training under Asst. Ch. of S., G-1, Wash., D. C., to home, Tallahassee, Fla., April 7.

Following Spec.-Res. ordered to active duty, March 27, to AGD, for training under Asst. Ch. of S., G-1, Wash., D. C., to home, indicated, April 7: Lt. Col. Curtis Longino Walter, Tallahassee, Fla.; Lt. Col. Henry Fleming Rhodes, Chevy Chase, Md.; Maj. Hiram Wrenshall Bonnet, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Emmett Robert Carroll, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Raymond Thomas Higgins, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Theodore Alan Huntley, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., and Maj. Louis Carl Pedlar, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

Capt. Clayton Stiles, Air-Res., ordered to active duty, April 2, to AGD, for training in office, Ch. of AC, Wash., D. C., to home, Chicago, Ill., April 15.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

1st Lt. James Francis Ryan, QM-Res., to captain.

1st Lt. Martin Harwitz, CA-Res., promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Byron H. Lytle, Air-Res., promoted to captain.

1st Lt. James Lee Ferguson, QM-Res., promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Joe Robert Floyd, Med.-Res., promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Donald Johnson Henry, Ch.-Res., promoted to captain.

2nd Lt. George Lincoln Gruber, Inf.-Res., promoted to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. James Crawford McGee, Air-Res., promoted to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Frank Peter Bostrom, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Arthur Yeaton Snell, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Hamish McLelland, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Robert Bates Tobin, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Frederick West Hawksworth, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

Appointment of Claud Dale La Fors, as 2nd Lt., Inf.

Seacoast Defenses

(Continued from First Page)

cialized accessories is in every case an industrial problem involving from 1 to 2 years. After completion their transportation to and installation on the selected site may involve an additional year, in spite of the engineering work that will have been in progress on the site during the time the armament has been under manufacture. Moreover, efficient and economical use of construction equipment, such as graders, compressors, pneumatic drills, and concrete mixers demands that the required work be done on a moderate annual scale, without interruption from year to year until the work is completed.

"From another standpoint, the orderly and uninterrupted development of these projects is of extreme importance. By reason of the inescapable time element involved in manufacture and construction, continuous progress in meeting requirements is the only way to insure that these vital defensive elements will be ready during the early days of a war, which might very well be the period when they would be most urgently needed."

Defends Service Enlisted Men

A vigorous plea for better treatment of the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, was made on the floor of the Senate this week by Senator Schwartz, of Wyo. Senator Schwartz called the attention of the Senate to the injustices now obtaining against the enlisted personnel and asked that more consideration be given "the man behind the gun" in the present defense program. Senator Schwartz declared:

Men Behind the Guns

Mr. President, the thing about which I wish particularly to speak today relates to something which to my mind is connected with the general situation. I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the men who will from day to day care for the equipment and material we purpose to procure under the bills now pending for national defense. I refer, of course, to the members of the Regular Establishment. I refer to the men behind the guns. I refer to the men who will take care of our materials. I refer to the men who will take the first shock if trouble comes, and who will be in the first line of defense. I refer to the men who will sight the bombs and take care of the airplanes.

In the Seventy-fifth Congress I introduced Senate bill 3503, a bill to grant a more adequate pension to our disabled enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and to the dependents of deceased Regulars. That bill was unanimously approved by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate; and after a full statement of its provisions given by the Senator from Texas (Mr. Sheppard), chairman of that committee, this body passed the bill without a dissenting vote. The bill went to the House Pensions Committee, and was by that committee referred back to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for additional data. The House did not afford opportunity to vote upon the bill, and so it died with the last session of Congress. We were advised that the Department contemplated presentation of a Regular service pension bill at this session and that the President would then approve a pension increase for disabled Regulars, provided the increased rates did not exceed 60 per cent of pension rates now provided for World War veterans.

Mr. President, I believe that the President of the United States, when all of the relevant facts come to his attention, will find neither cause nor desire to make such discrimination between the Regular enlisted man and the war veteran. I have introduced a new bill, Senate bill 522, which is now pending before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Sometime ago my attention was called to a dramatic instance of the discrimination under present law. In this case a war veteran is receiving \$105 for the loss of the use of an arm in a training camp thousands of miles from the enemy during the World War. A Regular, P. D. Ziegler, ship's cook on the ill-fated Panay, was surveyed from the United States Navy due to the fact that he lost the use of an arm from the bombing of the Panay by the Japanese last year, and for this disability he can draw only \$37 a month in pension.

Mr. President, in Wyoming we have one of the Nation's major Army posts—Fort Warren. Before coming to the Senate I had noted the discrimination against the regular enlisted man, his meager pay, his wholly inadequate pension when disabled in line of duty, the uncertainty of that pension when once granted, and the inadequate provision made for the deceased enlisted man's dependents.

During the past two years I have gone deeper into the subject, and I am amazed at the actual conditions brought to my knowledge.

I find these Regulars when discharged, if suffering from service-connected disabilities, receive pensions as low as 35 per cent of war rate for like disabilities.

I find that dependent mothers of line of duty deceased Regulars receive but \$15 per month, while the mother of a line of duty deceased war veteran receives \$45 per month.

I find a Regular suffering from the ravages of tuberculosis, and thus totally disabled, receiving but \$15 a month, while the war veteran thus afflicted receives \$100 per month.

In case of the tubercular, if the Regular is fortunate enough to eventually become an arrested case, his pension ceases, regardless of age or infirmities, while the arrested-case war veteran receives \$50 per month for the rest of his life.

For loss of leg or arm the Regular receives but \$37 per month while the war veteran with like disability receives from \$90 to \$105 per month.

Mr. President, I do not believe the war veteran and his dependents receive too large pensions. I wish that to be thoroughly understood. But I do feel, and the Senate by its action last session has shown its belief that pensions to Regulars and their dependents are too small.

Questions Discrimination

Why, may I ask, is the line-of-duty disabled enlisted man of our Regular Establish-

ment subjected to so much discrimination in our laws? Why is he not even entitled to a flag for his casket—that flag to go to his nearest kin? Why is he denied CCC enrollment? Why is he denied WPA preference? Why is he denied recognition in the United States Employment Service as a veteran? Why, if in need, is he denied relief if he happens to draw a pitifully small pension for the sacrifice he made for, and the injury he received in the service of, his country?

Then the Regulars in the service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard there are no persons in this Nation more quietly, solidly, completely and fully American. Not even the discriminations under which they now suffer shade their loyalty to the flag and their country—our country. They are fully conscious of the laws' discrimination against them. They expect the Congress to do them justice. Shall we, by long delays, cause them to believe the Congress considers them inferior Americans? Shall they continue to serve the colors with consciousness that disability or death resulting from line-of-duty service will place upon them and their dependents the stigma of our discriminating laws? Many of them already feel that we hold them inferior in the service of their country. Tested by our inaction, we do that very thing, and we will be very derelict in our duty to them until we enact a law which will give them a pension more in keeping with their unselfish and unpolitical service and sacrifice to and for us.

Career Men

I have heard the argument advanced that disabled Regulars, having incurred their disability during a time other than war did so as a result of following their service as a "career," and therefore were entitled to but very meager pensions. The trouble with that argument is that the facts assumed do not exist. The report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on H. R. 8949, Seventy-fifth Congress, which was a companion bill to my bill S. 5063, discloses that there were at date of that report 21,331 Regulars on the pension rolls disabled since 1898. This figure excludes World War and Spanish War veterans who for some reason are classified as Regulars. But of the 21,331 alleged "career" men, 10,878, over half of the pensioners, were disabled in the first three years of their service. Yet the War and Navy Departments hold in theory, reports, and some practice that 10 years' service is considered a prerequisite of career service.

When these lads of the Regular service first enlist, few of them realize what they are going into. At the enlisting places they see enticing lithographs of stream-lined girls, of foreign travel, of opportunities for advancement in education and knowledge. They know nothing, are told nothing of the physically realistic and almost continuous war and naval games, the tactical and technical maneuvers, the hard labor, and the machine age of the Army. Neither does the recruiting officer mention that the recruit must implicitly obey every lawful order regardless of consequences, or he will be subjected to drastic disciplinary action. Neither is he informed that in case of actual war, conflict, or trouble the Regulars must meet the danger and hold the line until the National Guard and selective-draft forces can be trained and equipped for active duty at the front. Once enlisted, he learns these things, and it should be said to the credit of the Regulars that few of them shrink from duty, however exhausting or dangerous that duty may be.

Then, again, I have heard it said the enlisted Regulars lack somewhat the character, educational qualifications, and occupational efficiency of other men in similar grades of civil-life work. The Bureau of the Budget seems to have fallen for that falsehood.

Quotes General Gasser

The following quotation from a letter signed by L. D. Gasser, brigadier general, War Department General Staff, dated May 5, 1938, and described as a memorandum for Solicitor's Office, Veterans' Administration, is very interesting:

In connection with your conversation with Major Sawbridge, of my office, on Tuesday concerning the assertion of the Bureau of the Budget that the enlisted men of the Army did not represent as competent a wage-earning class as men being admitted to employment in civilian departments of the Government, I find that in the matter of education and occupational qualifications records of a representative group of enlisted men selected at random would seem to indicate that the Army group is fully representative of a cross-section of the employed men of the country.

A letter from the Navy Department on the same subject holds that the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps are comparable in education and ability to other Government employees.

Mr. President, during the last session representatives of the Regular Veterans' Association, an organization composed exclusively of persons who have served in the Regular Establishment and in a time other than war, appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and presented a record of facts supporting the justice of this proposed legislation more fully than I do at this

time. It is with gratification that I mention the unanimous support and sympathy given and shown by the Spanish-American and World War veterans who are members of our Committee on Military Affairs.

Reenlistment Allowance

At this time, while our attention is being given to the necessity for adequate national defense, it is of first importance that we do full justice to the Regulars in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, not alone in pensions for themselves and the dependents of those Regulars deceased in line of duty, but in the matter of pay. On Wednesday, February 22, the Senate in its action on the independent offices appropriation bill added a rider to the bill which again denies to the Regulars a part of their income which has for many years been considered a part of their pay—a part of the pay of a man reenlisting in the service which was first granted in 1855. I trust that pay will be restored and that S. 522 will be enacted at the present session.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I again wish to say what I said in the opening, in effect, that there is nothing more important than that we take care of the man behind the gun; that we take care of the man who will look through the sights of our airplanes or anti-aircraft guns or other equipment, because they in turn are taking care and will continue to take care of all the equipment for which we are now about to appropriate.

Society News

(Continued from Page 644)

Comdr. McMahon has come up from Panama to visit in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Ernest Litch, wife of Lt. Comdr. Litch, has come from Quantico to be here with Mrs. McMahon, and to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Murray in Ordway St., Chevy Chase.

Not to miss anything, the subscribers to the Navy Yard Dances decided to celebrate and give themselves a dance in their own honor. It took place at the Sail Loft Thursday night and was a merry, merry party.

Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Jr., wife of Captain Summerall, has come from West Point to visit her parents, Col. Russel P. Reeder, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Reeder at their home in Phoebus, Va., near Old Point Comfort.

Lt. Comdr. Harley Cope, aide to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, has issued a reminder that admission to the Sail Loft dance, Friday, March 31 is by pass and that dancing begins at nine o'clock. This will be the usual red letter event for the Navy juniors home for the spring recess from school and college.

At West Point, March 11 is the date figuring now largely in the minds of the young Service set for that will be "Hundredth Night," the traditional date just one hundred days and nights before graduation in June. A brilliantly written and produced play conceived and given by the Corps of Cadets always marks this auspicious occasion.

Some of the young women who will go up for the event are the Misses Frances Roffe, daughter of Lt. Col. A. W. Roffe, Agnes Evans, Cheyney MacNabb and Jerry Mathews of the Service set.

The Commanding General at Quantico and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge have had as their guest, Miss Mary Ferguson, a sister of Mrs. John C. Beaumont, wife of Gen. Beaumont, USMC, of San Diego, who makes her home in Peiping, China, and has come to the States for a vacation. Besides entertainments given for Miss Ferguson by her hosts, Gen. and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. John Taylor Selden, wife of Major Selden, was also hostess at luncheon in her honor.

Mrs. J. U. McCormick of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Lee H. Brown at Quantico and has been extensively entertained. Her daughter gave two luncheons for her, and Mrs. Robert C. Kilmartin, Jr., and Mrs. Alfred H. Noble both entertained for her at their quarters.

Maj. and Mrs. Cyril W. Martyr entertained at a dinner Monday evening in compliment to Major and Mrs. John Kaluf who are leaving Quantico to go to

Cavite in the Philippines, for station. They were also given a farewell party Sunday afternoon by Maj. and Mrs. Curtis T. Beecher.

Major and Mrs. Gilbert X. Cheves entertained a large number of their friends Saturday, at a buffet supper.

The Cheves have just completed building a lovely new home in Virginia, and this party was a sort of house warming on the birthday anniversary of Major Cheves.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jerould Wright are visiting his parents Gen. and Mrs. William Mason Wright in Georgetown. Comdr. Wright has been stationed on the West coast and has been with the fleet maneuvers in the Caribbean. Mrs. Wright was the former Miss Phyllis Thompson, society editor of the Washington Star and their wedding was a social event of Southampton, L. I., last summer.

A number of friends of Mrs. John C. Grable, wife of Captain Grable, SC, and of Mrs. Clarence Harvey, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, MC, attended the opening of their joint art exhibit at the Georgetown Galleries on Monday evening. The exhibit lasts until March 16.

The Baltimore Chapter of the Daughters of the U. S. Army was entertained by Miss Betty Rarey, daughter of Maj. George H. Rarey, at her home at Camp Holabird, Saturday, Feb. 25. Those present included: Miss Inez Wleczonek, Miss Carolyn Wleczonek, Miss Maude Anderson, Miss Sally Walsh, Miss Dorothy Dierking, Miss Evelyn Brooks, Miss June Harris, Mrs. James P. Slicker, Miss Catherine De Court, and Miss Eugenie Harris.

Mrs. Allen Burdett, wife of Col. Burdett, and Mrs. Lawrence H. Hedrick, wife of Col. Hedrick, were hostesses Tuesday at the monthly luncheon held by the "Ladies of the Judge Advocate General's Corps," which now meets at Walton House in Georgetown. There were some forty members present.

Col. James MacBreyer Sellers, superintendent of Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., was the guest of Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps, this week, while attending the annual meeting of the American Association of Military Schools here, March 6 to 9.

Visiting Washington recently and registered at the Martinique Hotel were Maj. C. G. Kershaw, USA, of Chicago, Maj. W. F. Kernan, USA, of Madison Barracks, N. Y., for an indefinite stay, and Lt. Herbert P. Horton, USAC, of Chicago.

Mrs. Robert A. Lavender, wife of Commander Lavender, is the guest of Capt. Noel S. Bishop, Jr., and Mrs. Bishop, 2905 29th St., Washington, D. C.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 644)

Helen Hoyle Graham, cousins of the groom, and Miss Betty Bierschwald.

Lieutenant de Russey chose for his best man, 2nd Lt. Harold Wilson, a former West Point Cadet and a classmate of the groom at Kelly Field. The ushers were also classmates at Kelly Field.

Lieutenant de Russey comes from a long line of distinguished Army folk. His grandfather was the late Col. René E. de Russey, and his great-grandfather was Gen. René E. de Russey, onetime superintendent of West Point. Gen. Isaac Denison de Russey was his great uncle. Lt. de Russey was a member of the class of 1940 at West Point before taking up his studies at Randolph Field.

After a short honeymoon spent somewhere in Texas, Lieutenant and Mrs. de Russey motored to Riverside, Calif., where Lieutenant de Russey is on duty with the 34th Attack Squadron, March Field. Their present address is 3048 Fairmount St., Riverside, Calif.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Japan's Naval Program

Replying to a statement that Japan was going to build a navy as large as the largest in the world, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, told newspapermen this week that "if any foreign power increases the size of its fleet materially, it would be, in my opinion, necessary for the United States to increase its present naval strength."

Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, commenting on reports of the Japanese expansion program stated, "The United States will maintain its present ratio of Naval superiority over Japan."

The Admiral's statement was made after a newsman had called attention to dispatches from Japan telling of that nation's program to build a navy as large as any in the world.

"I have always had the attitude," Admiral Leahy said, "that it is necessary for the United States to have a navy of such size as to insure a successful defense against aggression by any single foreign power."

Asked what he meant by "aggression," Admiral Leahy said: "I mean attack by any foreign nation on the essential sovereignty of the United States."

The admiral was asked if that applies to defense of trade rights with China.

"That is a matter of national policy with which the Navy has nothing to do," he replied. "The Navy should be prepared to defend the national policy whatever it might be, and if it should be the national policy to defend trading rights anywhere, the Navy should be prepared to accomplish that. But that is merely a part of the national policy with which we have nothing to do."

"The 5-5-3 ratio has been shaken badly," he said. "I think it is a very satisfactory proposition from our point of view."

As to seeking increased tonnage because of the Japanese announcement, that is a question, Admiral Leahy said, that will be taken up in the future.

Japan's announced plan is of a six-year replenishment and expansion program to cost, at present rates of yen exchange, about \$540,000,000. It is definitely designed to give the Japanese a navy equal to the strongest afloat. About \$400,000,000 will go into new construction, \$75,000,000 into naval aviation and \$65,000,000 into expansion of the marine corps and land establishments.

Four principles will govern the Island Empire's program:

1. That the fleet must match that of the strongest naval power.

2. That British and American expansion plans have been considered in this program.

3. That Japan's fleet must be strong enough to deal with any interference with the new order which has been ordained in the East, though naval officials hope diplomacy will prevent any "friction."

4. That Japan's plan will be revised if other powers further increase their fleets.

At present the United States has a decided advantage over Japan in capital ship, both built and building. Comparative strengths in fighting vessels, according to Jane's Fighting Ships for 1938 are:

	U. S.		Japan	
Class	Built	Bldg.	Built	Bldg.
Battleships	15	6	10	2
Carriers	5	2	5	2
H. Cruis.	18	—	12	—
L. Cruis.	19	4	25	7
Dest.	206	40	112	10
Subs.	90	6	62	8

One of the U. S. battleships, however, is over age. The others have generally greater gun power than Japan's. Three mount eight 16-inch guns; seven mount twelve 14-inch; four mount ten 14-inch.

Two of Japan's battleships mount eight 10-inch guns; four mount twelve 14-inch; three mount eight 14-inch guns, and one mounts six 14-inch guns. Four capital ships have been authorized, two of which were reported laid down in 1938. These vessels are believed to be over 40,000 tons, will have about 30 knots speed, and will mount eight or nine 16-inch guns. The U. S. battleships will mount nine 16-inch guns, will displace about 35,000 tons, and will make about 30 knots.

The Japanese figures include the Chinese ships taken over by her, but do not include the Battleship Hiei which they are reported to be rearming.

First Cavalry Celebrates

Ft. Knox, Ky.—On Thursday, March 2, the First Cavalry (Mechanized), the oldest cavalry regiment in the United States Army, in a triple ceremony celebrated the 106th Anniversary of its organization, honored a retiring Non-Commissioned Officer, and received an additional battle streamer on its standard. Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Commanding Ft. Knox and the Seventh Cavalry Brigade, reviewed the regiment and attached to the Regimental Standard a streamer commemorating the participation of the regiment in the Campaign of Luzon in 1902. Standing beside General Chaffee to receive the honors from his comrades was Master Sergeant Ben H. Harris, Headquarters Troop, but better known as 1st Sergeant of the Machine Gun Troop, which post he has occupied for many years. Sergeant Harris was retired on February 28th after thirty years' service. He is well known for his accomplishments with arms, having won the National Individual Pistol Championship at Camp Perry, Ohio, in 1927.

The 1st Cavalry, organized in 1823 as the First Regiment of Dragoons, is not only the oldest cavalry regiment in the Army, but carries on its regimental standard more battle streamers, sixty-one, than does any other regiment in the Army.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for the late Col. Percy F. Archer, USMC-Ret., who died March 2, 1939 at Bel Air, Md., were held in the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 11:00 a.m. Saturday, March 4, 1939. Capt. R. D. Workman, (Ch. C.), USN, conducted the services. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers were: Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC; Col. Alley D. Rorex, USMC-Ret.; Col. William D. Lemly, USMC-Ret.; Capt. Howard M. Peter, USMC; Mr. M. Middleton, and Mr. M. Skillman.

Colonel Archer was the husband of the late Mrs. Ethel Middleton Archer and is survived by two sons, Franklin Archer of California, and Julian M. Archer of New York, and three daughters, Misses Frances H. Sallie Maury and Ethel M. Archer, all of Washington. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. F. H. Strassbaugh, of Bel Air, Md.

Born Nov. 7, 1876, at Bel Air, Md., and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps (from the State of Maryland) July 11, 1903. Served as a line officer until April, 1904, when appointed as Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and thereafter continued as a permanent member of the Quartermaster's Department throughout the remainder of his service. Was promoted to the rank of Colonel, Assistant Quartermaster, January 30, 1931, and was retired July 1, 1937, for physical disability incident to the service.

Served in the Philippine Islands from 1904 to 1906, and again from 1909 to 1911; in the Republic of Haiti, as Quartermaster-Paymaster Director of the Haitian Constabulary from 1915 to 1918, and again from 1919 to 1922; in China as Brigade Supply Officer of the Third Marine Brigade from March, 1927, to February, 1928; and in Nicaragua, as Brigade Quartermaster of the Second Marine Brigade, from April, 1929 to September, 1930.

For his services as Quartermaster-Paymaster Director of the Haitian Constabulary, he was awarded the Medaille Militaire by the President of Haiti, and for distinguished service as Brigade Quartermaster of the Second Marine Brigade in Nicaragua was awarded the Navy Cross and the Nicaragua Medal of Merit.

During the World War period, Colonel Archer served as assistant to the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, at Headquarters in Washington, from April, 1918, to September, 1919. He again served at the Marine Corps Headquarters from 1931 to 1933, as Assistant to the Quartermaster of the Corps. Other assignments included those of Depot Quartermaster at Hampton Roads, Virginia, Base Quartermaster of the Marine Corps Base at San Diego, Calif., and Post Quartermaster of the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va.

In addition to the Navy Cross, the Haitian Medaille Militaire and the Nicaragua Medal of Merit, Colonel Archer held the Haitian Campaign Medal, the Victory Medal, the Yangtze Service Medal, and Second Nicaragua Campaign Medal, and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal.

Funeral services for the late Maj. John C. Wood, USMC-Ret., were held in Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 7, 1939, followed by interment in Arlington National Cemetery, with full military honors. The services were conducted by Lt. Comdr. Edgar W. Davis, (Ch. C.), USN.

The following officers of the U. S. Marine Corps acted as honorary pallbearers: Maj. W. L. Bales, USMC; Maj. M. J.

Batchelder, USMC; Maj. W. W. Davies, USMC; Maj. V. M. Guymon, USMC; Maj. G. D. Hatfield, USMC; and Maj. W. A. Wachter, USMC.

Major Wood died Feb. 21, 1939, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Smith Wood; two daughters, Suzanne W. and Sara G. Wood; and one son, John B. Wood, who reside at 2326 Twentieth Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ARMKNECHT—Born at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4, 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard F. Armknecht, (CEC), USN, a son, Robert Graham.

BADT—Born at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Badt, USN, a daughter.

BARTER—Born at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 28, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Herman Barter, USN, a daughter, Zoe.

BOWEN—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, Jr., USN, a daughter, Constance Ruth, granddaughter of Comdr. and the late Mrs. Wilder Baker, USN, and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, USN.

BRUCKER—Born at Emory University Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wallace H. Brucker, CAC, USA, a son, Wallace Bradley, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., USN.

BRUGGE—Born at Paxton Hospital, Paxton, Ill., March 1, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Byron E. Brugge, AC, USA, a son, David Cameron, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Clarence L. Tinker, AC, USA.

COOPER—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 15, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul Cooper, Inf., USA, a son, Paul Edward.

DARBY—Born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Darby, a son, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Oliver F. Snyder, USA-Ret.

FENN—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Feb. 20, 1939, to Comdr. and Mrs. H. K. Fenn, USN, a daughter, Lydia Keeney.

GROSECLOSE—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Madison, Wis., Feb. 8, 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. S. K. Groseclose, USN, a daughter, Sarah Jane.

MASELLA—Born at Germantown, Pa., March 5, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. James Vincent Masella, a son, James Vincent, Jr., grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Edward Sears Yates, USMC.

MATTESON—Born at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. William J. Matteson, CE, USA, a daughter, Judith Catherine, granddaughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Edward M. Markham, USA-Ret.

RAMSEY—Born at Post Hospital, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Feb. 13, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ramsey, Jr., USMC, a son, Joseph Frederick, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ramsey, USMC-Ret., and Maj. and Mrs. Joseph I. Nettekoven, USMC.

RHEA—Born at Hollywood Hospital, Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 4, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Edward Sumpter Rhea, Jr., USN, a son, David Ellis.

SAWICKI—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Stanley Sawicki, FA, USA, a son, Charles Andrew.

SUNDT—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harold Simpson Sundt, FA, USA, a son, Charles Norman Sundt.

WHEATLEY—Born at Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 27, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles Edward Wheatley, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, Allyn Ann, granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arganbright.

Married

KING-BRAZELL—Married at Miami Beach, Fla., March 4, 1939, Miss Virginia Marie Brazell, daughter of Mr. Scott Brazell, to Dr. Duncan Ingraham Campbell King, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Campbell King, USA-Ret.

PIKE-HODGES—Married at Balboa, C. Z., Feb. 17, 1939, Mrs. Frances R. Hodges, to Lt. Comdr. Clarence H. Pike, USN.

POPE-BAKER—Married at Manila, P. I., Feb. 9, 1939, Miss Eleanor Holley Baker, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Cecil Sherman Baker, (SC), USN, to Lt. Earl Hallett Pope, USN.

de RUSSY-SIMMONS—Married at Fort Sam Houston Chapel, Fort Sam Houston, Texas,

recently, Miss Katherine Louise Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Simmons, to 2nd Lt. John Huie de Russy, Air-Res., USA, son of Maj. and Mrs. Rene E. de Russy, QMC, USA, grandson of the late Col. Rene E. de Russy.

WARD-BURNEY—Married at the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, N. Y., March 4, 1939, Miss Barbara Burney, to Lt. Brewster Ward, Air-Res., USA.

Died

ADAMS—Died at Corpus Christi, Texas, Feb. 27, 1939, Mrs. Anna I. Adams, widow of Col. Milton B. Adams, CE, USA, and mother of Mr. Carl N. Adams, and Col. Lewis M. Adams, USA-Ret.

ALEXANDER—Died at Duluth, Minn., suddenly on Feb. 26, 1939, Edward Porter Alexander, son of the late Gen. E. P. Alexander, USA, class of 1857, USMA; father of Sue Alexander Butterfield, wife of Lt. Comdr. Horace B. Butterfield, USN.

ARCHER—Died at Bel Air, Md., March 2, 1939, Col. Percy F. Archer, USMC-Ret.

BARBER—Died at Mill Valley, Calif., Feb. 20, 1939, Capt. Stewart Earle Barber, (SC), USN-Ret.

BENNETT—Died at Eugene, Ore., Feb. 25, 1939, Mrs. Martha Bennett, mother of Maj. Walter R. McClure, Inf., USA.

COWLES—Died at Parkhill, Ont., Can., March 4, 1939, 2nd Lt. Ned A. Cowles, Air-Res.

CROWLEY—Died New York, N. Y., March 6, 1939, Francis B. Crowley, father of Col. Matthias Crowley, USA-Ret.

HENSEL—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 2, 1939, Mr. Sgt. Frederick D. Hensel.

HENTER—Died at New York, N. Y., March 5, 1939, Lt. Col. Percy K. Henter, Inact.-Res.

KALBFUS—Died at State College, Pa., March 5, 1939, Mrs. Joseph Kalbfus, mother of Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, USN.

KERR—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1939, Capt. Leeds Clayborne Kerr, (SC), USN-Ret.

LUCAS—Died at Harlingen, Texas, March 6, 1939, Lt. Col. Lewis Clark Lucas, USMC-Ret.

MAC KAY—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 4, 1939, Mr. Henry MacKay, father of Miss Isabel W. MacKay; Mrs. William R. Henry, wife of Col. William R. Henry, (FA), 1st Lt. USA; Mrs. Edwin C. McNeil, wife of Col. Edwin C. McNeil, JAGD; and Mr. Henry MacKay, Jr.

MILLER—Died at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 28, 1939, Col. John J. Miller, USA-Ret.

NOONAN—Died at Fresno, Calif., March 7, 1939, Mr. Sgt. Edward M. (Mickey) Noonan, USA-Ret.

ROBERTSON—Died at Seawance, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1939, Miss Harriet Robertson, aunt of Maj. Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, USA-Ret., Rear Adm. Joseph J. Cheatham, SC, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Telford Hodgson.

THOROUGHMAN—Died at Portland, Ore., March 6, 1939, Mrs. Flora Thoroughman, mother of Capt. Roy M. Thoroughman, Inf., USA.

TURNER—Died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., March 3, 1939, Col. Reuben B. Turner, USA-Ret.

TURNER—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1939, Col. Hubert Turner, who served in the office of the Judge Advocate General during the World War. He was a Reserve officer at the time of his death.

WOOD—Died at Coatesville, Pa., Feb. 21, 1939, Maj. John C. Wood, USMC-Ret.

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Admiral Leahy's Interview

(Continued from Preceding Page)

scheduled dates. I think as far as we know the latest ships are up to date at the moment in regard to the dates of completion. Regarding the destroyers in which there was a long delay last year, caused by the changes in the engineering plans of the ships, I am told by those who have charge of that work that the latest destroyers will be completed in a much shorter time than the earlier ones. And the submarines which are being constructed promise to anticipate dates by a considerable length of time."

As to the size of the new battleships he said no decision has been made. "We will probably discuss that with the Appropriations committee. We have not appeared yet."

As to whether or not it would be necessary to increase the number of capital ships he said: "In my opinion, the United States should have a sufficient number of capital ships to match any combination that might attack us together. It certainly would be advantageous to have an equal number of capital ships with the attacking force."

"We believe that our new ships which are in process of construction," he continued, "are equal in all of those elements which we consider essential to all ships being built by foreign nations. Of course, all nations have different problems, but I think our ships are equal in their performance to any foreign ships that are being constructed. We should not like to say they are superior because the Mediterranean powers' destroyers are faster than ours—it is possible that foreign vessels are superior to ours in the same respect, but their problem is a little different. I think that insofar as our problem is concerned, our ships are equal and in some respects superior."

As to the air arm, he added: "The Naval air service of the United States is superior to any other naval air service in the world. Every day those planes were flying 500 miles at sea—out all the time and we did not have an accident."

Girls Visit Academies

Five hundred young women, students at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., visited the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Saturday, March 4, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., the next day. They traveled in 14 buses and were met and escorted at each academy by the corps of students. At each of the service academies they were assigned escorts, shown about the institutions, and entertained at luncheons and teas.

Service Bills Pass

Army Legislation

The House passed the War Department Appropriation Bill.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the presentation of a Distinguished Service Cross to Col. Richard C. Patterson, AC-Res., USA, for services with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace following the World War.

The Senate passed the omnibus bill (S. 510) authorizing certain officers and enlisted men to accept foreign medals and decorations.

The Senate passed the bill (S. 512), an omnibus bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States.

Navy Legislation

The Senate passed the bill (S. 828) authorizing the Navy Department to purchase an oil tanker through the Maritime Commission.

The Senate passed the bill (S. 829) authorizing the re-engineering of the submarines Narwhal, Nautilus and Argonaut.

Coast Guard Legislation

The House passed the bill granting \$2,500 annually to the Commandant of the Coast Guard Academy for contingent expenses.

The House passed the bill providing for the establishment of a Coast Guard Station near Keweenaw Peninsula, Mich.

Reenlistment Allowance

(Continued from First Page)

ton, of the 263rd Coast Artillery, Greenville, S. C., saying, "National Guard and Reserve personnel in State strongly disfavor your efforts to have reenlistment allowances of enlisted men in Regular Army banned from present legislation. We feel that the enlisted men need this encouragement as they are underpaid now."

The action of the House this week was a true test of the strength of the faction advocating payment of the allowance. Representative Woodrum, of Va., chief supporter of the ban in the House, rallied every member he could in an attempt to support the Senate amendment, but could only muster 89 votes. Shortly before the vote was taken, one of the conferees appointed by the House to meet with Senate conferees on the reenlistment question, said that if the Senate would not acquiesce to the demand of the House the passage of the Independent Offices Bill would be held up for an indefinite period.

Discussion on the floor of the House leading to affirmation of its stand in favor of the payments proceeded as follows:

Mr. Izac. Mr. Speaker, I come before the House today to make another appeal for proper treatment of the enlisted men of the armed services of this country.

A question was raised the last time we discussed this amendment as to whether this was not an economy measure, and the suggestion was made that we could actually save money for the Government by ceasing to pay the reenlistment allowance, which has been on the statute books as part of the pay, at least of the Navy, for 83 years. I went into the figures, and I find that during the past year we have had to train 16,681 raw recruits to replace the trained and skilled technicians we have let go out into civil life from the Navy. We paid \$4,270,000 for three months' training of those enlisted men. By the payment every year of approximately \$2,000,000 we can keep in the service these skilled men whom the Navy really needs. By a total expenditure of a little over \$5,000,000 we can keep all the trained men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey in the service of their country, where we will benefit by their experience and skill.

This \$5,000,000 may seem like a lot of money, but I contend that in a period of four years, covering the 4-year enlistment of a Navy man, it would cost between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 to replace the skilled technicians we are letting go. Let me give you a brief history of this amendment.

The House of Representatives a year ago voted to pay this reenlistment gratuity, as it is called. This year, about a week ago, when the amendment was before us, we voted by a vote of 156 to 21 not to recede and concur in the Senate amendment. Still, with the Senate standing fast, they come back to us and ask us to recede. After a vote of that kind it seems to me it should be evident that it is the will of the House of Representatives that we will not recede; and I ask my colleagues to stand fast with us today and do justice to the enlisted men, giving them that part of their pay which has been denied them only since the adoption of the Economy Act of 1933. (Applause.)

Mr. White of Ohio. Can the gentleman tell us what effect the discontinuance of the reenlistment allowance has had on reenlistment?

Mr. Izac. I would say it has a terrible moral effect on the men who have to live on the paltry sums we give the lower brackets of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

Mr. White of Ohio. Does the gentleman know whether or not the denial of the allowance has reduced the number of reenlistments, in terms of percentage?

Mr. Izac. I should say the number of reenlistments has been greater during the period of depression than at any other time.

Mr. White of Ohio. That is due to economic conditions?

Mr. Izac. That is due to the economic condition of the country.

Now, when we are talking and speaking in terms of war—and war is prevalent everywhere, but thank God not in this country—I should like to see us do something to stiffen the morale of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Let those men know that we are not only willing to pay billions of dollars for guns and planes and munitions but are also willing to pay a few million dollars to them that they may live in a proper American way of living.

Mr. Sirovich. Is it not true that when men enlist in the Army and in the Navy today they find on the application they fill out a statement that they will receive when they reenlist the sum of \$200 or \$300?

Mr. Izac. I may say to the gentleman that statement used to be on the forms and I presume it still is there because it is the basic law of this country and has never been taken

from the statute books. (Applause.)

Mr. Van Zandt. Mr. Speaker, in opposing the conference report I want to quote my colleague the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum). The other day, when I asked him if he considered an enlistment in the Navy as a contract with the Government, the gentleman from Virginia replied, "Yes."

When a man enlists in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps it is true that he enters into a contract existing between himself and his Government. Many men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps today hold contracts with the Government and when they reenlist they are denied the reenlistment allowance, and therefore the Government is not upholding its end of the contract if the conference report is accepted. The provisions that apply to the reenlistment allowance will be stricken from the law. So not only do I oppose the report of the conferees as far as it applies to the contract that now exists between the enlisted man and the Government but I certainly oppose the idea of striking the provision out of the present law.

Eighty-three per cent of the present enlisted personnel of the United States Navy are reenlistments, and they expect at the conclusion of their 4-year enlistment period, not a gratuity, but they expect this reenlistment allowance so that they can make a visit to their homes and to their parents, and so they can provide the necessities of life for their families. Many of them are married men. The lowest pay in the Navy, I find, is \$21 per month, in the marines it is \$20.80 a month, and in the Army it is \$21 a month. The pay of a CCC boy today is \$30 a month. Now, here is a man who is a member of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps—our national defense—and he is paid less than the man who is in the CCC today. Mind you, if a man in the CCC is in need of hospitalization, he is hospitalized not at his expense but at the expense of the Government; but a man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is hospitalized at his own expense because there is deducted from his pay every month a small sum to cover the cost of hospitalization in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

Mr. Case of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the Members of the House to another principle involved in the situation in which we now find ourselves.

The attitude of the House on this amendment has been definitely expressed. The proposal that is now in the bill before us comes from the Senate. It was taken out in the House on a point of order. It now comes to us as a proposal by the Senate. We have acted upon this matter once. The House voted its disapproval of a proposal to concur with an amendment, and then, subsequently, on a motion to insist upon our disagreement, the House again expressed itself as opposed to this item.

The Manual of the House indicates that a principle in such situations is recognized and well established, and is stated in Hinds' Precedents, volume 4, paragraph 3906, from which I read:

The principle seems to be generally accepted that the House proposing legislation on a general appropriation bill should recede if the other House persist in its objection.

Therefore, if we are going to follow the well-established principle in conferences between the two Houses, the House should again insist upon its disagreement and the Senate should recede.

Mr. Hinshaw. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you as a veteran of both the Regular Army and the voluntary forces of the United States, and I ask you to vote against the motion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), for the reasons already stated by my colleague from California (Mr. Izac), by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Van Zandt), and by the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. Case). I call attention to a few more facts that have not been given by the gentlemen who have already spoken.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Van Zandt) has just told you about the low pay and the hours. Yet we expect this soldier and sailor to care for equipment that is worth millions. We work him 24 hours a day if the need exists. We put him out on damnably realistic war and naval games to prove the equipment and provide the most practical methods of tactics and technique.

It is vitally important that the morale of our Regular Military Establishment be maintained. It is this force that must stand both ready and able to defend our shores in the event of attack. It is this force that is called upon to maintain our valuable and highly technical and intricate machinery of war—antiaircraft guns, range finders, signal equipment, both radio and telephone, ordnance and engineer equipment in a high state of efficient preparedness.

The enlisted men of our Regular Establishment receive miserably low pay for the work they are called upon to perform, and the hours of duty are frequently long. These men are subjected in many instances to great hazards in peacetime. They must handle and fire high explosives in practice; they must cover difficult terrain in maneuvers, and all this on a base pay of about 65 cents a day and found.

The gentleman from Virginia has stated

before that reenlistments are at a high rate, and that is true. These years have been conducive to hanging on to one's job, if any. But it is important to us that this small, highly trained military force be maintained and that the men reenlist and reenlist, in order that the nucleus of our national defense shall at all times be both ready and able to stand to arms. It is poor economy to take it out on our small defense force because they cannot get jobs if they do not reenlist.

Do you realize that the Army private receives less pay and less benefits than the enrollees of our C. C. C. camps—and he is in for 4 years, not a few months?

Over 5,000 names of disabled Regulars and over 1,000 dependents of line-of-duty deceased Regulars were placed on the pension rolls last year, at pensions that are a national disgrace, being as low as 30 per cent of that we pay war veterans and dependents of war veterans for like disabilities.

The disabled Regular is not entitled to one thin dime for his funeral expenses unless he has war service. We even deny that disabled Regular an American flag for his casket that would then go to his nearest of kin. He is not recognized in the Department of Labor employment offices as a veteran. His pitiful little pension precludes his receiving any relief assistance in the great majority of cases, and relief would frequently pay him two or three times as much. He cannot secure W. P. A. preference. He cannot enlist in the C. C. C. unless he passes a physical examination, yet we have 30,000 war veterans in C. C. C. enrollment. The Regular in service killed in line of duty is entitled to \$100 maximum funeral expenses. The C. C. C. enrollee who dies while in camp is entitled to a maximum of \$145 funeral expenses.

The man behind the gun receiving fair and equitable treatment is just as important a phase of national defense as providing modern equipment. Let us consider all angles of national defense, not just one.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia. Let us see in what an inconsistent position our friends find themselves when they argue that we must freeze the present personnel of the United States Army and of the United States Navy. In the last Congress we set up machinery to create an Army reserve of 75,000 trained soldiers, to be in the Reserve forces of the country. Now, if we wish to be emotional and if we wish to look through war-colored glasses at everything we do, which I think is unfortunate, let us consider that feature for a moment. Where do we stand? Every time a man in the trained forces today leaves the Army and goes into private life you have a recruit for your trained Army Reserve of this country, and in his place there comes into the ranks of the United States Army a young vigorous man, full of vitality, quite willing and quite anxious to take up the cause of his country in the armed forces. So there is no argument whatever in the fact that it is in the interest of defense or in the interest of maintaining the Army that these men who have had one or two or three or four terms in the Army should be paid to stay in the Army. There is no logic in the position that we should take our enlisted personnel in the Army and freeze it, and say we do not want the fine splendid young men who are now standing in line wishing to enlist.

Now let us pass on. If you will bring legislation to this House to increase the meager, inadequate compensation of the private of the Army, I will vote with you to put it on there.

They are poorly paid. This does not remedy that. This takes a man when he comes out of the service and hands him a gratuity. This does not remove the inequity and injustices of the low paid enlisted personnel of the Army. But what happens when a man finishes his enlistment? Mark you, there is not a man in the Army or Navy today who, when he enlisted, had the right to expect he would get this reenlistment pay, because it was not being paid and has not been paid and Congress has repeatedly indicated that they do not intend to resume paying it unless conditions change; and they have not changed. What do we do? One of my friends say he ought to get this reenlistment pay so he can go home to see his mother. When he finishes his enlistment today he is given 5 cents a mile transportation, whether he travels or not. If he finishes his service here today he is given 5 cents a mile, and he can walk around the corner to the next window and reenlist. In addition to that, he is given on an average \$45 for clothing, which he did not draw during his term of enlistment. Now, to continue to resume paying this reenlistment allowance after these years would simply mean the payment of an additional gratuity gift to the enlisted men of the United States Army, which is not justified at the present time.

Army Relief Society

Mrs. William Smedberg, President of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Army Relief Society, will hold the annual meeting of this branch at her residence, 1810 Wyoming Avenue, on Wednesday morning, March 15, at 10:30 o'clock. The meeting is open to all those who are interested.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

President Roosevelt and his advisers are formulating a program which they hope will stimulate business volume and reverse the downward trend of activity. Revision of tax laws to remove deterrents to business expansion has been agreed upon, but unfortunately the huge spending operations of the government, combined with predicted reduction of income tax receipts on March 15, forecast a loss of Treasury revenue which will require more taxes or an increase in the National Debt. There are two schools of thought operating in Administration circles and Congress, of one of which Chairman Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is the exponent, calling for continuance of pump priming, and the second, headed by the Vice President, insisting that the termination of the depression requires strict economy and at least an approach to the balanced budget. Both Schools are agreed upon tax revision, and likewise agreed there must be no reduction in revenue. This means that any program carried through must reduce or eliminate business taxes, and offset the revenue loss by an increase in individual taxes in those brackets (10 to 50 thousands), which it is believed can the more readily stand higher assessments. Although the President still holds that Congress should restore the capital gains and surplus profits taxes, which Congress slashed in the latest law, it is understood he has decided to refrain from pressing his view, and, indeed, at the Capitol, there is hope that further modifications of the schedules can be made. The leaders in Congress realize that loss of net revenue will mean a larger deficit next June, and perhaps for the coming fiscal year, than the President anticipated, and that to take care of them was due to the recommendation of Secretary Morgenthau to raise the National Debt limit from 45 to 50 billion dollars. Appreciating that such action would create an issue of political importance in the 1940 campaign, Vice President Garner, Senator Harrison and other economy minded statesmen, are urging that expenditures be sharply curtailed. The seventh appropriation bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee has continued the committee's policy of undercutting the President's estimates, but admittedly the savings made are small, and for this reason the proposal has been revised to pass a resolution making a 10% slash in all appropriations for the next fiscal year. This slash will not apply to the increased armament program Congress has authorized and appropriations to commence which have been recommended. Secretary of Commerce Hopkins is irate at the description of the Administration's purpose to cooperate with business as a "policy of appeasement." He insists that appeasement is not the proper word to use, since the Administration has always endeavored to promote business, and will do so now with greater vigor.

The President is endeavoring to settle the organizational differences of labor, but the negotiations will be prolonged, and probably fruitless. While these negotiations are in progress, it is not expected there will be any modification of the Wagner Labor Relations Law. This expectation is the stronger because of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the sit down strike illegal. The President has stated that he has no more major proposals to submit for Congressional action, which is accepted as indicating he will not ask for any labor legislation. Business fears also he will persist in his spending policy including the enactment of the additional 150 millions for relief, which Congress denied, and that he will not eliminate a large number of emergency government agencies, although that is the intent of the executive reorganization bill which has just passed the House. It is pointed out that just at the moment when the Administration announced its recovery drive, Congress, at the insistence of the White House, granted more money for the construction of transmission lines in direct competition with private companies, and the Federal Trade

Commission before the Monopoly Investigating Commission and described the Steel Industry as the focal point of monopolistic infection, directing its criticism principally upon the basing point system. To put the situation in a nutshell, if the procedure of the Administration be that it has pursued in the past, it will do little to affect the business outlook. In such case, only rebellion by Congress will lead to the positive action which might contribute to the upturn of the country so ardently desires.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since March 3, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Raymond F. Fowler, C.E., No. 39. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Fred C. Wallace, F.A., No. 43. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Burton O. Lewis, Ord. Dept., No. 44.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Farragut F. Hall, Q.M.C., No. 49. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Leonard R. Boyd, Inf., No. 53. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Withers A. Burrens, Inf., No. 54.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Robert B. McClure, Inf., No. 68. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Thomas N. Stark, Inf., No. 75. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Paul T. Hogge, Inf., No. 76.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, A.C., No. 36, in 1st Lts.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

Non-Promotion List

Major Carlton C. Starks, Medical Corps, promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Captain Dean McL. Walker, Medical Corps, promoted to major.

1st Lt. William C. Harrison, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

1st Lt. Joseph Rich, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

Chaplain Alva J. Brasted (Lt. Col.), U.S.A., promoted to colonel.

Chaplain Herbert A. Rindard (Major), U.S.A., promoted to Lieutenant colonel.

Enlisted Promotion Status

There are published below promotions made during the period between Feb. 7, 1939, and March 6, 1939, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chiefs of the Arms of Services concerned.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, The QMG Promoted to Master Sergeant—Anthony C. Haase and James T. Ford.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Marion T. Sanders, Edward W. Maddox and Shannon R. Cowart.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Horace M. Woodall, Joseph P. Ashe, Edgar E. Leonard, Patricio Sanchez, Paul L. Gerber and Arthur W. Reuben.

Medical Corps

MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, The SG Promoted to Master Sergeant—Francis Ambro.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Sam M. Guyton.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Clifford H. Harris and James C. Miles.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, The C of F

No promotions.

Corps of Engineers

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, The C of E

No promotions.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, The C of O

No promotions.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, The CSO

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Stanley A. Kretlow.

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, The C of CWS

No promotions.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, The C of CAC

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Louis T. Choquette.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—John R. C. Oberselder.

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, The C of AC

Promoted to Master Sergeant—George W. Edwards and George W. Riffel.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—George Klimp.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

With a few applications still coming in in late mails from seamen on vessels which were at sea when the Maritime Commission announced its examinations for cadets, about 650 young men between the ages 17 and 25 have filed applications for permission to take the examinations. This number is expected to be cut to about 400 youths who will actually sit for the tests.

Up to last Saturday 5,000 persons had written in inquiring about the examinations, and as a result of such queries the commission had sent out 3,500 copies of applications and regulations. The biggest reason for the disparity between the number of those inquiring and the number actually filing applications was the decision of the commission to require two years' study of a foreign language of all cadets before appointments are made.

The applications must therefore:

- (1) Be within the required age limits.
- (2) Be unmarried.
- (3) Be of good moral character.
- (4) Pass a strict physical examination.
- (5) Present evidence of 16 units of work in an accredited school, including, beside the foreign language, English, American history, physics, chemistry or general science, and algebra and plane geometry.

The qualifications are, therefore, commission officials declared, stricter than those for either Annapolis or West Point. The avowed purpose of the Maritime Commission is that cadets shall possess upon appointment all the requisite technical knowledge for an officer.

The examinations will be held about the middle of April by local civil service boards in every locality where a qualified applicant or applicants live. Papers will be graded here by the Maritime Commission, and applicants must obtain at least 70 per cent each in English grammar and literature, American history, algebra and plane geometry and physics.

To the grades received in examinations added percentages up to 15 per cent in all will be given candidates who have studied spherical trigonometry (for deck cadets), served in a shipyard or completed a mechanical school course (engineer cadets), studied mechanical drawing, or served at sea in the department for which they are applying.

It is expected that by June or July first appointments of cadets can be made. These appointments will be made from a list of those passing the examination arranged strictly according to standing. On the list will be the highest candidate in each congressional district who makes the minimum of 70, plus all who make higher marks than the lowest man chosen on the congressional district basis.

Commission officials expect that the number so placed on the list may all be assigned to government owned or subsidized vessels within a year, so that there will be no backlog of eligibles when next year's examination results are compiled.

Each candidate will take a three-year course aboard ship, but it is understood by each, that if shore training facilities can be made available, preferably at Ft. Trumbull, Conn., another year of shore training will be added. Those who complete the course may then go before the Marine Inspection Service for their third

officer or third assistant engineer's tickets.

More Tankers Launched

Two more super-speed, super-sized tankers, similar to the Cimarron, which made 29.28 knots in test runs before being bought by the Navy, were launched March 4, the Markay at Federal SB & DD Co., Kearny, N. J., the Seakay at Sun SB & DD Co., Chester, Pa.

Both ships have been acquired by the Keystone Tankship Corp. of Philadelphia, with the Maritime Commission paying approximately 28 per cent of the cost to meet the expense of national defense features (including the high speed propulsion) which were built into the ships.

The Markay was sponsored by Mrs. Howard L. Vickery, wife of Comdr. Vickery, senior assistant to Chairman Land, and the Seakay by Mrs. Charles Kurz, of Philadelphia. Each vessel is 553 feet overall, has a beam of 75 feet.

American shipyards on Feb. 1 were building or had contracted to build 291 vessels of 546,705 gross tons, compared with 273 vessels of 550,154 gross tons on Jan. 1, it was stated this week by the Commerce Department.

The slight decrease in tonnage, despite the increase in number of vessels was due to the launching of the 11,768-ton Tanker Cimarron at Sun SB & DD Co. Also launched during the month were two barges of 286 tons each at Pennsylvania SB Co., Beaumont, Texas.

Of the ships building or under contract, 53 of 442,634 gross tons were seagoing vessels of 1,000 tons or more.

Construction Bill Reported

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported favorably this week the bill introduced Feb. 16, providing for three new 2,000-ton Coast Guard cutters with speed of at least 20 knots; a base and air station on the Alaska coast, and for 15 seaplanes.

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SPORTS AT WEST POINT

West Point, N. Y.—With the swimming and fencing teams seeking laurels at Annapolis against the Navy, the boxing team away from home, meeting the University of Maryland in their last match of the year before the Intercollegiate tournament next Saturday, and the hockey team in Canada for its annual international match with the Royal Military College, sports at West Point were confined to a gymnastic meet with Dartmouth, a polo game with Cornell and a rifle match with Syracuse.

The home games ended in a clean sweep for the cadets, the gymnastic team continuing its long series of victories, defeating Dartmouth 52 to 2, the polo team overwhelming Cornell, 13 to 3 and the rifle team defeating Syracuse, 1,306 to 1,270.

Dartmouth's gymnasts were no match for the clever cadet acrobats, Army taking all the places in the 6 events except a third in the rope climb and another in tumbling. Army's team strength was particularly noticeable as Coach Maloney did not enter a number of stars in their favorite events, in order that new men might get competitive experience.

Army's riders showed excellent team strength and hard riding and hitting to defeat Cornell. Bill West, at No. 2, paced the attack with 8 goals, and after the second chukker, there was little question regarding the outcome of the match. Cornell failed to count until the third chukker, when A. Christian scored after a run down the sideboards. However the Cornellians were shut out in all except three of the sessions.

The rifle team met Syracuse in match fired from the prone, kneeling and standing positions. The cadets won all three with Cadet Boles high gun, with a score of 278. His nearest competitor was Struble with 261.

Away from home, the cadets split even, losing to Navy in fencing and winning the swimming meet. Army's long string of boxing victories was broken by Maryland, the cadets losing 4½ to 3½, however, the hockey team came through with a surprise victory over R. M. C. to win 3 to 2, the victory breaking up a long string of defeats in the series.

ARMY BASEBALL SCHEDULE

West Point, N. Y.—A 16 game schedule for Army's varsity baseball squad, has been announced by Lt. Col. Louis E. Hibbs Graduate Manager of Athletics at the United States Military Academy. The schedule which includes a game with the New York Giants on April 17, and which normally ends with the annual Army-Navy game, has been arranged to terminate in an added game this year, when the cadets will meet Colgate on May 30, at Cooperstown, New York, the birthplace of the late Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday, who, historians state, invented baseball while a cadet at West Point in 1839. The game was arranged in connection with the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the origin of the national sport.

The schedule:

Apr. 12—U. of Vermont.
Apr. 15—Lafayette College.
Apr. 17—New York Giants.
Apr. 19—Swarthmore College.
Apr. 22—Princeton Univ. (At Princeton).
Apr. 26—Rutgers University.
Apr. 29—Columbia University.
May 3—Duke University.
May 6—Georgetown University.
May 10—Syracuse University.
May 13—U. of Pa. (At Philadelphia).
May 17—Yale University.
May 20—Fordham University.
May 24—Williams College.
May 27—Navy (At 3:30 P.M.).
May 30—Colgate Univ. (At Cooperstown).
Saturday games at 3:00 P.M.
Wednesday games at 3:45 P.M.
Coach: Mr. Walter French.
Officer in Charge: Lt. E. E. Farnsworth.
Captain: Cadet S. G. Kall.
Manager: Cadet J. L. Cantrell.

Fieble Baseball

Apr. 22—Adelphi Academy.
Apr. 29—White Plains High School.
May 6—Scarborough School.
May 13—St. John's University Freshmen.
May 20—Fordham University Freshmen.
Time: 2:45 P.M.

Civil Air Training Funds

President Roosevelt this week asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of \$7,300,000, to be made immediately available for the training of 20,000 civilian pilots by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. The civilian pilot training, one of the phases of the President's program for strengthening the National Defense, is being given high priority, as Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, D. W. Bell, in the request for the appropriation, stated, "In order to enter the fiscal year 1940 with an effective program, it will be necessary for the Authority to undertake certain preliminary work prior to July 1, 1939. For this reason provision is made to make the funds immediately available."

Army Day

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, looks upon the coming celebration of Army Day, on April 6th next, as an opportunity "to arouse America to eternal vigilance for the safety of our beloved country."

His letter of March 6th to the Military Order of the World War, reads as follows:

On the battle streamers of the colors of the Army are indelibly written in blood heroic chapters of our national life.

May this Army Day serve to remind us of these sacrifices of the past, to direct attention to the defensive needs of the present, and to arouse America to eternal vigilance for the safety of our beloved country, our cherished ideals and our hallowed institutions.

I congratulate the Military Order of the World War for its useful patriotic services in sponsoring this day and in bringing its full significance to the attention of our citizens.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LOUIS A. JOHNSON
The Assistant Secretary of War.

Coast Guard Increase

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Stephen Gibbons yesterday asked Congress to provide for addition of 154 line officers to the United States Coast Guard. He pointed out that in the ten years since Congress fixed the number of officers the aviation and floating facilities of the organization have been increased materially. The bill would also set up two new district commanders and give the rank of rear admiral to the engineer-in-chief while he is serving in that capacity.

Funds for Army Weapons

President Roosevelt this week asked Congress for funds, in immediate appropriations and contract authorizations, to carry out the provisions of his defense program relating to equipping the Initial Protective Force with "critical items" and for seacoast defenses.

A supplemental estimate in the amount of \$110,000,000, to equip the Initial Protective Force with anti-aircraft guns, semi-automatic rifles, anti-tank guns, tanks, light and heavy artillery, ammunition and gas masks, asks for immediate appropriation of \$64,200,000 and contract authorizations for \$45,740,000.

For seacoast defenses in the United States, its Insular Departments and the Panama Canal Zone, the President requested \$5,478,287 in immediate appropriations and \$1,060,000 in contract authorizations.

The \$110,000,000 program is broken down as follows:

For the Quartermaster Corps, for clothing and equipment, \$1,017,388, and for Army transportation, \$1,000,000, of which amount \$130,000 may be utilized for the purchase or construction of boats and other vessels.

For the Signal Corps, to provide equipment, \$2,571,250.

For the Medical Department, \$295,000.
For the Corps of Engineers, \$2,900,000 in immediate appropriations and contract authorizations of \$1,000,000.

For the Ordnance Department, \$55,366,362 in immediate appropriations and \$44,000,000 in contract authorizations. The Ordnance Department is authorized to pay out of these funds the salaries of reserve officers ordered to active duty as are necessary under the defense program.

For the Chemical Warfare Service, \$1,110,000 in immediate appropriations and \$740,000 in contract authorizations.

The amount requested for seacoast de-

fenses provides \$3,295,631 in immediate appropriations and \$591,000 in contract authorizations for the United States; \$706,284 in immediate appropriations and \$339,000 in contract authorizations for the Insular Departments; \$1,416,372 in immediate appropriations and \$131,000 in contract authorizations for the Panama Canal defenses.

In submitting the above listed supplemental estimates to Congress, the President enclosed a letter of transmittal from Acting Director of the Budget D. W. Bell, in which Mr. Bell stated, "These estimates will provide the War Department with all of the funds which it will require for the liquidation of obligations incurred thereunder and maturing up to and including June 30, 1940. In addition, they will permit the making of contracts for which liquidating cash appropriations will not be required until the fiscal year 1941."

Director Bell also said that a supplemental estimate for construction of the Panama Highway, recommended by the President, would be submitted for approval in the near future.

Fit out New Transports

A supplemental appropriation of \$400,000 was asked this week by President Roosevelt for alteration and improvements to the two new Army transports recently transferred to the War Department from the Maritime Commission. The new vessels, which will replace the Chateau Thierry and the St. Mihiel, will require \$200,000 each to place in serviceable condition. In asking for the appropriation, President Roosevelt concurred with Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, D. W. Bell, in saying:

Before the two new vessels can be placed in commission as Army transports certain changes and alterations in their interiors will be necessary to adapt them to such service. This work is estimated to cost \$200,000 per vessel, or a total of \$400,000, and, because of the fact that the new vessels are much larger and faster than the two vessels which they are to replace, it is estimated that the annual cost of operating them will be \$100,000 per vessel greater than the cost of operating the replaced vessels, or a total of \$200,000. This makes an increased cost of \$600,000, but there is available in the Army transportation appropriation for the fiscal year 1939 \$200,000 for repairs to the replaced vessels, so that the amount necessary to be appropriated becomes \$400,000.

It appears that the exchange of vessels in question will be of material advantage to the Army in maintaining in time of peace an adequate military supply service for our overseas possessions, particularly in view of the proposed increase in the garrisons of the Panama Canal Zone, and that the new vessels will be valuable assets in the event of an emergency. Compared with the old transports which they will replace, the new vessels afford greater speed and materially greater troop and cargo capacity and, having been built for service in the Tropics, possess many advantages in the way of ventilation and deck and recreation space for troops.

Bids for conversion of the two transports, Hunter Liggett (ex-Pan American) and Leonard Wood (ex-Western World) were opened by the Quartermaster Corps at New York City, March 8. Due to the number of alternates in the bids, permitting the Quartermaster Corps to order such work done as seems practicable considering the costs involved, tabulations have not yet been completed.

An award, however, will be made as soon as possible, and work started so that the first vessel will be able to sail from New York April 14. Principal changes will be in the construction of troop quarters, mess rooms and baths. No changes at all are to be made in the first and second class quarters.

The St. Mihiel and the Chateau Thierry, which the Hunter Liggett and the Leonard Wood will replace, will be retained by the Army until it is determined just what the transport requirements of the Quartermaster Corps will be.

Addresses Sojourners

Rear Adm. S. C. Hooper, USN, gave an address before the meeting of the National Sojourners of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, March 9, at the Lafayette Hotel.

Admiral Hooper spoke on the subject of radio. He gave a most interesting ac-

count of its beginnings and development. His address was well received by an appreciative audience.

Senate Passes Defense Bill

(Continued from Page 630)

was the only record vote on any amendment.

Benefits to Nat'l. Guard and Reserves

The amendments clarifying the language of the House bill regarding the payment of compensation, pensions and hospital benefits to officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States killed or injured while on active duty for periods in excess of thirty days were then taken up and passed unanimously.

There was extensive debate over the question of whether or not a reserve officer on duty with the CCC should be entitled to benefits under the thirty-day clause. Senator King told the Senate, "I should be unwilling to vote for an amendment which would place 5,000 reserve officers who have sought and obtained positions in the various camps, in the same category as military officers, and which would give them the same disability benefits and pension benefits that are enjoyed by men who are giving their lives to the military service of the United States." Senator Barkley declared, "I do not consider superintendency of a CCC camp to be as desirable and as worthy as or as being in the same category with military service on the field of battle or in a camp." The Senate sentiment was almost unanimous in excluding reserve officers on active duty with the CCC from the provisions of the thirty-day clause.

During the debate on whether the Veterans' Administration or the War Department should administer the payment of officers killed or wounded under the thirty-day clause, Senator Clark, of Mo., declared, "A bird in the hand is one of the noblest works of God. I know that unless we include the men in the reserve corps and the men in the National Guard by a provision in a bill that was not going to be vetoed by the President of the United States, the War Department would go over and get him to veto a separate measure containing such a provision."

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Naval Base Bill

Declaring that the Navy will establish its line of defense in event of national emergency at whatever point the enemy can be brought into action, Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, on Monday of this week began the Navy's fight to convince the Senate Naval Affairs Committee that the provision for harbor improvements at Guam should be included in the air base bill before the committee. Admiral Leahy described Guam as a very valuable listening point in the Orient and denied that the Navy, at the present time, had any intention of going further than harbor improvements at Apra Harbor. The Guam proviso was voted out of the bill by the House, after being approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Admiral Leahy agreed with members of the committee on the question of the vulnerability of Guam even when, and if, the \$5,000,000 authorization asked is approved, but stated that even if the Navy were forced to abandon the island in the face of a major enemy operation, the information gained from planes stationed at the island would justify the expense.

Admiral Leahy listed five reasons justifying the work at Guam, as follows:

The island of Guam is of great potential value to the United States whether or not any improvements are carried out at this time. It is vitally important from the stand point of naval as well as commercial aviation.

It is an essential link in any overseas movement of naval patrol planes to the Philippines as well as an important stepping stone in the commercial air route across the Pacific.

It is of great importance as a possible air and submarine base from which to protect our overseas commerce from the Dutch East Indies where essential strategic materials necessary to maintain our industries are obtained.

It is of value as a possible naval station at which to base our Asiatic fleet when the United States withdraws from the Philippines in 1946.

Its strategic position in the Western Pa-

cific makes it of inestimable value to the United States as a possible defense base which would act as a strong deterrent to any foreign power contemplating a hostile move towards the Hawaiian Islands or continental United States.

In answer to a statement by Senator Johnson to the effect that the expenditure of \$5,000,000 was as objectionable to "some people" as the expenditure of \$200,000,000, Admiral Leahy said, "I see no reason why. There are no official objections."

Senator Scott Lucas, indicating opposition to the bill, began questioning Admiral Leahy in an attempt to force an admission that the Navy already planned future fortification.

Taking up the Navy's statistics on what improvements are contemplated at Guam, Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, pointed out the provisions in the bill safeguarding contractors against loss of equipment and asked if this was not written into the measure to protect contractors from sudden attack by an enemy. Admiral Leahy stated that the provision was not written into the bill for that reason, pointing out that the provision referred to applies to all bases in the bill.

Senator Walsh, Chairman of the committee, remarked that he saw no reason why Navy patrol planes should not operate "from any possession of the United States," to which Admiral Leahy agreed. Senator Lucas then turned questioning to the mid-Pacific observation line and asked if improvements at Guam would not extend "the defense line" further into the Far East. Admiral Leahy explained to the committee that the Navy did not regard the mid-Pacific line as a "defense line" in the sense that the United States Fleet would wait behind that line to engage an enemy, but that the line was merely a line beyond which the Navy does not propose to let an enemy go. He said, "The Navy's defense line is wherever it can bring into action the

enemy fleet."

Admiral Leahy refused to answer several question on the strategical value of Guam in public session. He did, however, tell the committee that there were a number of considerations entering into the question that he would be glad to explain in secret session.

At this point, Walsh commented that as far as he could determine, the Navy was merely asking for a "telegraph station and line" to the Far East. Admiral Leahy assented to this statement. Senator Gillette then raised the question of Guam's value, if taken, to an enemy. Admiral Leahy replied that the island would be useless and that Japan has, "a number of islands" well suited naturally for air bases that are hundreds of miles near Hawaii than is Guam.

Hear Pan American President

The Senate committee on Tuesday heard Mr. Juan T. Trippe, President and General Manager of Pan American Airways, testify in favor of the harbor improvements at Guam. Mr. Trippe described them as "very necessary" for American commercial trans-Pacific plane service. He pointed out that with the harbor in its present condition, airliners operated by his company are forced to suspend operations, in many instances for several days, at Guam, which he described as the "bottleneck" in Pan American's trans-Pacific service. He also told the committee that Pan American is losing both passengers and mail service to foreign lines, operating through Europe and across the Atlantic, due to the uncertainty engendered by the "bottleneck."

During the hearing, Mr. Trippe was questioned as to what information Pan American may have acquired about Japanese operations in the Mandated Islands, near some of which the clippers pass, but Senator Walsh suggested to committee members the inadvisability of asking Mr. Trippe questions along that line in open

session. Senator Walsh said that it was inadvisable to permit Mr. Trippe to make statements in open session that might reflect on the "goodwill" enjoyed by American commercial concerns in the Far East. He asked that Mr. Trippe appear in secret session to some of the questions.

Admiral Cook Testifies

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, took the witness chair next, and presented a statement favoring the retention of the Guam provision in the bill under discussion. Admiral Cook declared that he had recommended the harbor improvements provided in the bill over two years ago. He stated that improvements in aircraft have made Guam a very valuable adjunct to the Navy's scouting line. He denied that the Navy planned establishing Guam as a salient in its defense line, and characterized it as a listening post in the Far East. He observed that the first intimation that the United States may have of future attack may be an air raid on Guam or some other outpost.

Senator Walsh stated that he believed that Guam was necessary and that, if knocked out of the present bill, should be introduced as separate legislation. Senator Bone concurred with Senator Walsh's statement. Senator Gary questioned Admiral Cook on the effectiveness of anti-aircraft defense, and Admiral Cook said that in his opinion, anti-aircraft, while not destroying a lot of bombers, would force them to remain so high that their accuracy would be seriously impaired. Admiral Cook said there would be tremendous advantage in having patrol planes, equipped with radios capable of transmitting over 3000 miles, stationed at the island.

Senator Lucas attempted to make the point that if Guam were taken, as Admirals Leahy and Cook have both said it could be, the Navy would be forced to retake the island or let the enemy have the use of it. Admiral Cook said that he did not believe that any Naval officer would attempt to retake the island, as it already would have served its only purpose. He discounted the value of the island to Japan or any other nation as a base from which to operate against the United States, pointing out that the mandated group contains many more islands much better suited and much closer to continental United States. He was also asked to remain for the executive session of the committee.

Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy appeared before the committee on Wednesday. He told the members that he was heartily in favor of the Guam proposal and regarded it as necessary in the Navy's defensive scheme. Queried by a member of the committee as to his attitude toward including the harbor improvements in a Rivers and Harbors Bill, Admiral Moreell said that the improvements were too important from a National Defense standpoint to be handled in that manner. He reiterated the Navy's statement that no fortifications are contemplated at present and urged the retention of the Guam funds in the Senate bill.

Warrant Appointments

The Navy yesterday announced issuance of acting appointments as warrant officers to 13 enlisted men. Five were appointed as boatswains to rank from March 2; Doyle Peak, S2c; Donald E. Sutherland, QM1c; William J. English, BM1c; George B. Wells, CQM; and Wilson L. Collins, SMM1c. Electrician to rank from March 3: Frank Jereb, EM1c. Machinists to rank from March 8, William G. Palmer, WT1c; Wilbur E. Shearer, MM1c; Robert H. Spencer, MM1c; William R. Hays, MM1c and Louis J. Czado, MM1c. Carpenters to rank from March 3: Frank E. Thomas, Msmth1c, and Ronnie Vermeersch, Molder 1c.

Mr. Clark NG Bureau Clerk
Appointment of Mr. Gordon E. Clark as chief clerk of the National Guard Bureau to succeed the late Mr. Herbert C. Davis, clerk since 1936, who died Feb. 25, was announced this week by War Department officials.

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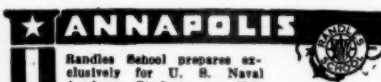
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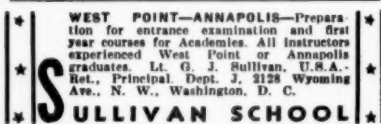
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